The New-York Times.

VOL. XV......NO. 4646. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, AUGUST 16, 1866. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

OLD WORLD.

BY OCEAN TELEGRAPH.

Political and Commercial News of Yesterday.

Napoleon Abandons His Boundary Project.

The Rhine Provinces to Remain as They Are.

A Southern German Confederation Discussed.

Prussia Would Annex It to the North German States.

Hanover in Process of Prussian Reconstruction.

Bismarck Wants Schleswig to Accept His Rule.

The Danish Inhabitants Prefer Foreign Intervention.

Financial Loans and Treasury Notes in Hesse.

The Emperor Napoleon Visits the Camp at Chalons.

Austria's Recent Negotiations with Hungary.

The Publication of the Documents Not Permitted.

Turkey Sending Soldiers to the Borders of Greece.

The Swiss Frontier Troops All Disbanded.

Confederation in British North America.

Definite Plans Agreed Upon by Great Britain.

An Intercolonial Railway to be Built.

The English Markets of Yesterday Afternoon.

Consols, 87 7-8 — Five-Twenties, 68— Illinois, 85—Erie, 42 3-4.

FRANCE AND GERMANY.

THE QUESTION OF RECTIFIED FRONTIERS.

Napoleon Abandons his Idea of Extending the Frontier of France to the Rhine.

PARIS, Wednesday, Aug. 15—Noon.

It is reported to-day on good authority that the French Government has abandoned the idea of extending the frontier of France by the annexation of certain German provinces on the Rhine.

PRUSSIA.

THE ANNEXATION OF SOUTH GERMANY.

The Formation of a Confederacy to Include the South German States discussed at Berlin.

LONDON, Wednesday, Aug. 15—P. M.

The following dispatch has been received:

BERLIN, Wednesday, Aug. 15.

A Council of State is holding sittings in this capital, and engaged in the consideration of the question of the re-annexation of the States of Southern Germany to the German Confederation.

GERMANY.

A Governor-General of Hanover Appointed.

BERLIN, Tuesday, Aug. 14.

Gen. VOIGHT-RHETZ has been appointed Governor-General of Hanover.

The Queen of Hanover Advised that her Presence is Inconvenient.

The message of Prince YESTENBURG is said to be to inform the Queen of Hanover that her stay may be attended with inconvenience, which it is her interest to avoid, as war may be renewed against Bavaria after the armistice on the 22d, if there is no change in the general aspect of affairs.

Affairs in the Duchy of Hesse—A Bill of Indemnity Prepared.

FRANKFORT, Tuesday, Aug. 14.

In the Upper Hesse Chambers the Minister of Finance has prepared a bill of indemnity for the Government from 1862 until the present. He also asked for fifty-four millions of thalers for the current year, and a further credit of sixty millions of thalers. The Government has abandoned the idea of a loan, considering treasury notes most expedient. But fuller financial powers might be required, as peace was not yet concluded.

Civil Appointment for the Duchy of Nassau.

Herr VON PATOW has been appointed Chief of the Civil Direction in Nassau.

THE ELBE DUCHIES.

The People of Schleswig Urged to Acquiesce in Prussian Rule—The Danish Party Demand Foreign Intervention.

FLENSBURG, Tuesday, Aug. 14.

An appeal has been issued by the President of the National Party to the People of Schleswig, asking them to willingly acquiesce in the Prussian rule. The only party favorable to Denmark has demanded foreign intervention.

AUSTRIA.

THE HUNGARIAN NEGOTIATIONS.

Particulars Not Yet to be Published.

PARIS, Tuesday, Aug. 14.

Publication of the recent negotiations of the Austrian Government with the Hungarian leaders is not permitted.

The Empress at Vienna.

The Empress of Austria has gone to Vienna.

THE AUSTRIANS IN THE TYROL.

Their Headquarters at Borges.

PRIMOLANO, Tuesday, Aug. 14.

The Austrian headquarters in the Tyrol at Borges.

SWITZERLAND.

DISBANDING OF SWISS TROOPS.

No More Guarding of the Italian Frontiers.

BERNE, Tuesday, Aug. 14.

All the Swiss troops guarding the Italian frontiers, have been disbanded. The exportation of horses from Switzerland is still prohibited.

TURKEY.

THE GRECIAN FRONTIER.

Turkish Troops Sent to the Border.

PARIS, Tuesday, Aug. 14.

The *Patrié* this afternoon has the following telegraph:

CONSTANTINOPLE, Saturday, Aug. 11.

The Porte has resolved to send fresh troops to the frontiers of Greece. Some go on the 12th inst. to the Gulf of Volo, in the Egean Sea.

FRANCE.

MOVEMENTS OF THE EMPEROR.

He Visits the Camp at Chalons—Prince Napoleon in Switzerland.

PARIS, Tuesday, Aug. 14.

The Emperor went to the Camp of Chalons on Saturday.

Prince NAPOLEON has gone to Switzerland.

SPAIN.

PAYMENT OF THE BANK DEBT.

Twenty Million Reals Paid Over—Arrivals of Bullion.

MADRID, Tuesday, Aug. 14.

The Government has paid twenty millions of reals on account of debt to the Bank of Spain.

Much bullion is arriving here from the Provinces.

BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.

THE CONFEDERATION SCHEME.

Adoption of a Definite Plan for the Confederation of the British North American Provinces.

LONDON, Wednesday, Aug. 15—noon.

It is announced to-day that the plans for the confederation of the British Provinces of North America have been definitely arranged by the Government.

An Inter-Colonial Railroad to be Built.

The statement is also made that the terms for a loan from the Government for the building of an inter-Colonial Railroad from Halifax, Nova Scotia, to a point of connection with the Canadian Grand Trunk Railway, have been settled.

COMMERCIAL.

London Money Market.

LONDON, Tuesday, Aug. 14.

Money is much easier. The Bank of England rate will undoubtedly be reduced to eight per cent. this week. Consols, 88. Five-twenties, 68¼; Illinois Central, 75¾; Eries, 43½.

The London Stock Markets.

LONDON, Wednesday, Aug. 15—Noon.

Consols are quoted at 88⅞ for money.

United States Five-Twenties are quoted at 68¼.

The Latest Financial News.

LONDON, Wednesday, Aug. 15—P. M.

The following are the official quotations on the London Stock Exchange at the close of business to-day:

Consols for Money 87⅞.
United States Five-Twenties 68.
Illinois Central Shares 75.
Erie Railway Shares 42¾.

Liverpool Cotton Market.

LIVERPOOL, Tuesday, Aug. 14.

COTTON—Sales 10,000 bales at steady rates.

The Liverpool Cotton Market.

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday, Aug. 15—P. M.

The Cotton market is firm and prices rather higher. The sales to-day were 13,000 bales. Middling Uplands is quoted at 13¾d.

The Breadstuffs market firm.

The Paris Bourse.

PARIS, Tuesday, Aug. 14.

The Bourse is firmer; Rentes 69f. 58c.

Shipping.

LIVERPOOL, Tuesday, Aug. 14.

Arrived at Southampton, *John Patton* from Savannah, with loss of main and mizzen masts, having been struck by lightning; *Sumner* from St. John, N. B.

NATIONAL UNION CONVENTION

Permanent Organization Yesterday.

Senator Doolittle Chosen President.

Voluntary Withdrawal of Mr. Vallandigham.

An Inside History of the Whole Affair.

His Letter and How it was Secured.

Congratulatory Dispatch from President Johnson.

Mr. Doolittle's Speech on Taking the Chair.

Committee on Resolutions of Two from Each State.

The Committee will Report This Morning.

Various Propositions and Addresses Presented.

The Convention will Probably Adjourn To-day.

The Committee on Resolutions in Deliberation.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CONTINENTAL HOTEL,
PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Aug. 15, 1866.

The latter hours of the great Union Convention draw fast apace; and if the closing sessions are as harmonious in every action as were the earlier, it may well be said of the gathering that its like was never known. In my dispatch of last night I told you that VALLANDIGHAM's letter of withdrawal was in the hands of Gen. McCOOK, chairman of the Ohio Delegation, and that it would be read before the Convention today. The developments of the day demonstrated the correctness of my prophecy, to which I would have added an

INSIDE VALLANDIGHAM HISTORY,

had I not feared that even yet there might be some mishap which would upset the plan.

Mr. VALLANDIGHAM was chosen as regularly as any other delegate, and came here expecting to find FERNANDO WOOD, BEN. WOOD, HENRY CLAY DEAN, THOMAS SEYMOUR, Col. ENGLISH, SAMUEL S. COX, WALL, of New-Jeresey, and other members of the old extremist party, masters of the situation. Had he done so, with a self-assurance that is peculiarly his own and intensely annoying to everybody else, he would have presented his claims to the leadership, and made himself monarch of all he surveyed.

But he was mistaken. When he arrived he found that the extremists of all parties were the recipients of very cold shoulders, and stood no chance of running the machine, and very little of making even a ripple on the surface. FERNANDO WOOD, as ever quick-witted, clear-headed and self-poised, put that single eye of his on the one vantage-point, and, in a straight-forward, manly letter, withdrew from the Convention. HENRY CLAY DEAN ranted and howled about the corridors of the hotel like an insane fat boy on a hot day. No one noticed his presence, save when he bellowed forth a string of balderdash about an *ex post facto* test oath *and* the resolutions of '98. Finally, after wandering up stairs and down stairs with two pieces of ill-considered scribble in his paw, he dropped into the room of the General Committee, where he found Gov. RANDALL, Senator DOOLITTLE, Gov. RAYMOND, Judge RUSSELL, and several newspaper men. Down upon his haunches sat the ex-reverend ex-member and soon to become ex-delegate, and, to the infinite amusement, not to say amazement, of the gentlemen present, began in a first-class bull of Bashan voice to read his letter. Deliver me always from a man who reads his own matter to me, but of all men from whom I pray to be delivered this Reverend DEAN is the boresomest. Shouting at the top of his voice, gesticulating like the puppets on a Punch and Judy board, perspiring like a patient at a water-cure, he soon attracted a crowd of gapers, who wondered what manner of man he was.

Exit DEAN.

In the meantime VALLANDIGHAM and the Ohio delegation were having it hot and heavy in the Committee Rooms. The more prominent members were bound and determined that he should not sit in the Convention, and they made known in no very complimentary terms their opinion to him. The night came and VAL. retired from the Committee to an upper room, No. 32, where a

SELECT PARTY OF FOUR

were discussing the affairs of the nation generally, and the Democratic party particularly.

Also viands and cigars.

There were present, Col. ENGLISH, of Connecticut, one of the most gentlemanly exponents of New-England's aristocracy; Hon. SAMUEL S. COX, formerly of Ohio, now of New-York, a genial, witty, social, whole-hearted man of the repentant school; Hon. BENJ. WOOD, a marked contrast in many things to his brother, an honest, hard-headed, wrong-headed enthusiast; and Mr. WALL, of New-Jersey, of whom I know but little, and that I decline to say—*de mortuis nil*, &c.

Into the midst of this pleasant party dropped the portly VAL.

VAL. hasn't changed much in the last five years, and the little alteration has run to fat, principally in the abdominal region. He is of good height, pleasant features, amiable smile and graceful carriage, but selfish as a mink and headstrong as a mule. That he had made up his mind to withdraw long before this, I have no doubt, but he was bound to make capital first, to make a sensation, to be the great talked-of, and all that sort of thing, which GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN is making so very popular.

He came in and sat down.

COX, who never liked him, opened his batteries first. He told him that he would certainly be ousted from the Convention, if he got in; showed him how desirable it was for the sake of harmony that all offensive individuals should be kept away, and urged upon him for the good of the country, the party, and himself, to withdraw.

Col. ENGLISH did the same. He spoke more quietly and calmly than COX, who is as full of impulses as a woman, and as set in his opinion as the same.

But BEN WOOD struck out from the shoulder and brought the claret every time. He told VAL. that he had always stood by him when he needed friends, and he always should so long as he could; but on this point he was determined. If VAL. insisted upon going into the Convention, he and he would then and there part company.

Mr. WALL alone backed the valiant VAL. and urged him to adhere to his original determination.

The choice hour of 3 in the morning witnessed the breaking up of the party, and as VAL. went out he gave signs of thought mete for repentance; as for the rest,

Believing, they rejoiced
To see the cuss removed,

and then went to bed.

The Ohio Delegation, in the meantime, had passed a ripping vote of censure, which they would have sent to their unwelcome associate, but he in some way became aware of it, and blocked their game.

A make-believe sun partially illuminated the leaden heavens in the morning, while from the low and floating clouds dropped a hot, nasty rain, just full of diarrhœa, dysentery and cholera. Every other delegate had the cholera morbus, and as for me, I should have died under the clumsy hands of a camphorated opinionist had it not been for a select quartette of doctors consisting of the firm of COX, TILTON, MILLIGAN, CLARKE & Co., who gave each in turn a specific and sure-pop cure.

One man was very well—also active. That was VAL.

He was up early in the day, and called on Gen. McCOOK, of the Ohio delegation. He asked the General if there was any doubt as to his regular election. McCOOK said there was none. VAL. then asked if he could have a ticket to Convention. "Certainly; take mine," replied McCOOK. VAL. then went back to his room, assumed the highest style of Western tragic, and sent word to the delegation that so soon as he received a delegate's ticket, he would have a communication to make to them. This was rather a high and mighty way of doing the business, but the wiser delegates concluded that the game of perfect tranquillity in the Convention was well worth the cost of the candle which would lead the slippery feet of VAL. away from the Wigwam.

They at once passed a milder resolution, and sent it with a ticket to VAL., who immediately returned the following

LETTER OF WITHDRAWAL,

which was read to the Convention this morning:

GIRARD HOUSE,
PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 15, 1866.

To the Chairman of the National Union Convention, Philadelphia:

SIR: I have this day received from the National Union Convention, through the Rev. WILLIAM GROESBECK, Chairman of the Joint Ohio Delegation to your Convention, a ticket of admission as a delegate from that State.

The Hon. GEORGE McCOOK, Chairman of the Democratic Delegation from Ohio, has also communicated to me the following resolution this morning adopted by that Delegation:

Resolved, unanimously, by the Ohio Democratic Delegation, That we recognize the right of Hon. CLEMENT L. VALLANDIGHAM, a duly elected delegate from the Third Congressional District of Ohio, to hold a seat in that Convention; that we should regard his exclusion from such seat as an unjust and unreasonable infringement of the rights of the Democracy of said District, and are ready to stand by him in the assertion of his rights and the rights of his constituents; that we indorse most cordially the purity and patriotism of his motives and his fitness in every way to a seat in said Convention, yet for the sake of harmony and good feeling in the same and in order to secure the great ends for which it is called, we consent to his withdrawal from a seat in the Convention, if in his judgment his duty to his constituents shall justify such withdrawal.

Yielding to my own deliberate convictions of duty and right, to the almost unanimous opinion and desire of friends whose wisdom and soundness of judgment and sincerity and purity of motives, I may not question, to the end that there shall be no pretext from any quarter for any controverted question or disturbing element in the Convention to mar its harmony or hinder in any way the results to the cause of the Constitution, the Union and public liberty, which shall follow from its deliberation and action, I hereby withdraw from the Ohio Democratic delegation, and decline taking my seat in the Convention.

I am profoundly conscious that the sanctity and magnitude of the interests involved in the present political canvass in the United States, are too immense not to demand a sacrifice of every personal consideration in a struggle, upon the issue of which depends, as I most solemnly believe, the present peace, and ultimately the existence of free republican government on this continent.

Trusting that your deliberations may be harmonious, your proceedings full of wisdom and patriotism, and its results crowned with a glorious and lasting triumph in the end, to the great cause in which every sympathy of my heart is enlisted,

I am, very respectfully, your ob't servant,
C. L. VALANDIGHAM.

The feeling of relief in the breast of every Ohio man was intense.

From that moment VAL. was of no more consequence than an old eel skin. His presence in the Convention would damage it in the minds of half a million voters; his retiring from the Convention affected one individual.

"And his name it was" VAL.

Exit VAL. *Vale.*

I had the pleasure of sending to the TIMES, exclusively, on Tuesday night the dispatch of Messrs. BROWNING and RANDALL. To it the following

REPLY FROM THE PRESIDENT

was received to-day and read to the Convention amid tumultuous cheerings.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14, 1866.

To Hon. O. H. Browning and Hon. A. W. Randall, National Union Convention, Philadelphia:

I thank you for your cheering and encouraging dispatch.

The finger of Providence is unerring and will guide you safely through.

The people must be trusted and the country will be restored.

My faith is unshaken as to the ultimate success.

(Signed) ANDREW JOHNSON.

This Convention has brought out some gay old wardrobes. I saw one delegate from the sunny South with a dress coat whose tails weren't of the same length. He had spruced up the best he knew how, and had resorted to the shears to remove the ravelings. Why he couldn't have cut off both, so as to make an even thing of it, is what I don't understand. Another queer old chap came into the hotel with a satchel, evidently home-made, of carpet, tied together with rough cord; on his head was a coarse plantation straw hat; his vest was of plush velvet (I don't know the exact term—its this fuzzy stuff that feels queer when you rub it the wrong way.) Any number of Southern delegates were shining in white trousers, but rainy days and white trousers don't go well together. But they do beat the Dutch in the way of threadbare brown overcoats, with high velvet collars and unclothed buttons—I've seen twenty, if I've seen one.

I know, of course, that this is an admirable opportunity for me to write a little in the "high-tone vein," but I must be excused, for I am flat on my back, and have been for twenty-four hours, and am writing for an alterative; if this don't fetch it I'm gone under. DIABOLUS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Aug. 15.

THE WIGWAM FINISHED.

Since yesterday's meeting considerable progress has been made in work upon the Wigwam, the roof being now completed; but fortunately the sky has at last cleared, and its capacity to resist rain was not put to the test.

SENATOR DOOLITTLE PRESIDENT OF THE CONVENTION.

The Convention met promptly at noon, and got through its session with the same harmony as yesterday. The announcement of Senator DOOLITTLE as President was greeted with tumultuous applause, which was renewed with redoubled vigor upon the appearance of that gentleman on the platform, and at intervals throughout his impressive address.

HARMONY PREVAILS.

The temper displayed to-day both by the delegates and the large assemblage outside, filling to repletion the spacious galleries, was admirable.

VALLANDIGHAM'S LETTER OF WITHDRAWAL.

The reception of VALLANDIGHAM's letter and the accompanying demonstrations have already been seized upon by the Radicals as proof of the Copperheadism and disloyalty of the Convention. When his name was mentioned by Mr. GROESBECK, stating that he had his letter withdrawing from the Convention, and desired it to be read, there was a full round of applause, which was renewed frequently during the reading of the letter. All this was held to be sympathy for VALLANDIGHAM and his principles, and the important fact that the loudest applause was at the point where VALLANDIGHAM announced his withdrawal, is sedulously ignored. A fair and unprejudiced mind saw easily enough that the enthusiasm of the assemblage was roused by the fact of VALLANDIGHAM's withdrawal, and not by the popularity of his name. That he would withdraw was well known to every one in the building, as well as that his letter would be read, both having been announced in every city paper this morning, and then the radical plea that neither delegates nor spectators knew the nature of the letter when it was announced, is sheer nonsense. Hundreds of delegates have said since the adjournment that they cheered the withdrawal and not VALLANDIGHAM.

THE COMMITTEE ON RESOLUTIONS.

The composition of the Committee on Resolutons will attract universal attention, embracing, as it does, so many names of great weight in national affairs. Since the adjournment, the Committee have had a protracted meeting, and have thus far encountered no obstacles. Four or five sets of resolutions have been submitted for the consideration of the Committee, one of these being from the South and presented by the Mississippi delegation, Judge SHARKEY being the author. The members of the Committee anticipate no difficulty in coming to an agreement, and believe they will be able to present their report to-morrow at 10 o'clock, to which hour the Convention has adjourned.

THE ADMIRABLE TEMPER THE SOUTHERN DELEGATIONS.

The Southern delegates have displayed throughout the most admirable temper, and have by their behavior almost silenced the inuendoes of the intense Radicals of this city. Conversing freely and frankly with every one, none who come in contact with them can doubt their sincerity. In the Convention their course has been marked by the best taste and judgment. The full delegation from all the Southern States have been in their seats both days; but none of them have shown any inclination to take a directing part in the proceedings. Thus far only one has risen and addressed the Chair, being a gentleman from Georgia, and his purpose being only to correct an error in the Georgia representation upon the Committee on Resolutions.

THE PROBABLE ACTION OF THE CONVENTION.

The general talk is that there will be no organization of a new party. An Executive National Committee will be appointed, but it will be provisional in its nature and restricted in its powers. The opinion that is most generally expressed is that a formal reorganization of parties is not necessary at this time. The main object appears to be the restoration of the Union, and one prominent gentleman said: "We can best effect that by allowing each locality to choose its own men and christen its own organization."

A SERENNADE AT THE CONTINENTAL.

An impromptu general serenade at the Continental, this afternoon, drew together an immense crowd, which was clamorous for DOOLITTLE and BROWNING, but getting neither, were fain to listen to Marshal GOODING. GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN at last took the crowd in hand, and got it to voting aye upon motions of a Fenian tendency.

THE EVENING SPEECHES AT THE CONTINENTAL.

The town is alive to-night. Speaking has been going on for three hours from the balcony of the Continental. Among the speeches one lengthy and eloquent from Mr. WOODWARD, of Alabama.

MEETING OF GENERAL OFFICERS.

To-morrow night there will be a meeting of the general officers of both armies now in the city, preliminary to the call for the Convention mentioned last night.

THE RESOLUTIONS AND ADDRESS.

Caucusing is still actively progressing, both in the various rooms of the delegations and in the corridors. There has been a general understanding arrived at that there will be no debate in the Convention, and that the report of the Committee on Resolutions will be adopted. *Nem con.* this course will enable the Convention to adjourn *sine die* to-morrow, which a majority of the delegates are anxious to do. The Committee on Resolutions have shown by their proceedings that the charge that the action of the Convention was prearranged by half a dozen members is false. The Committee at its first meeting appointed a Sub-Committee of Thirteen, of which REVERDY JOHNSON is Chairman, and Messrs. RAYMOND and others are members. This Sub-Committee met in Parlor C immediately after dinner, and at 10 o'clock, being prepared with their report, the Central Committee was called together in the same apartment. At this hour, 11:45 P. M., the Committee is still in session. The session has been harmonious, and the resolutions have all been adopted. The Committee is now engaged upon the address. Rumor has it that the phraseology of the resolutions concerning representation is "legal and constitutional tests." E. C.

The National Union Convention.

To the Associated Press.

SECOND DAY.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Aug. 15.

The National Union Convention reassembled at noon to-day.

The wigwam was crowded with delegates and spectators.

A large number of ladies were also present.

Gen. DIX in the chair.

Rev. Mr. HOLSINGER, of Tennessee, opened the proceedings of the Convention with prayer.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

Gen. DIX then said that the first business in order was the reports of the Committees appointed yesterday.

SENATOR DOOLITTLE CHOSEN PRESIDENT OF THE CONVENTION.

Mr. BLAIR, of Maryland, here rose and said:

Mr. President, I am instructed by the Committee on Permanent Organization to make the following report:

FOR PRESIDENT,

Senator DOOLITTLE, of Wisconsin.

The announcement of the name of Mr. DOOLITTLE was greeted with a storm of cheers.

VICE-PRESIDENTS:

Maine—Leonard Woods, LL. D.
New-Hampshire—Daniel Marcy.
Vermont—Myron Clark.
Massachusetts—Hon. R. B. Hall.
Rhode Island—Alfred Anthony.
Connecticut—Hon. O. F. Winchester.
New-York—Hon. Theodore S. Faxon.
New-Jersey—Gen. Gersham Mott.
Pennsylvania—Asa Packer.
Delaware—Ayres Stockley.
Maryland—Gen. Vickers.
Virginia—Hon. John W. Brockenborough
West Virginia—Thomas Sweeney.
North Carolina—Hon. John A. Gilmer.
South Carolina—Judge D. J. Wardlaw.
Georgia—Richard F. Lyons.
Florida—Judge Thomas Randall.
Mississippi—G. A. Sykes.
Louisiana—Cuthbert Bullett.
Arkansas—Hon. J. M. Tebbetts.
Texas—D. G. Burnett.
Tennessee—Thos. R. R. Nelson.
Alabama—Geo. S. Houston.
Kentucky—Hon. J. W. Ritter.
Ohio—Hon. P. Ranney.
Indiana—Hon. W. S. Smith.
Illinois—D. K. Green.
Michigan—Hon. O. B. Clark.
Missouri—Hon. John Hogan.
Minnesota—Franklin Steele.
Wisconsin—Gen. Milton Montgomery.
Iowa—Edward Johnston.
Kansas—J. L. Pendery.
California—Wm. J. Coleman.
Nevada—Frank Hereford.
Oregon—Hon. Geo. L. Curry.
District of Columbia—Jos. S. Bradley.
Arizona— ——.
Dacotah—J. M. Turner.
Idaho— ——.
Montana—Geo. L. Miller.
New-Mexico— ——
Utah— ——
Colorado—Hon. B. F. Hall.
Washington—Elwood Evans.

SECRETARIES.

For Secretaries the following:

Maine—James Mann.
New-Hampshire—E. S. Cutler.
Vermont—Geo. H. Simmont.
Massachusetts—Charles Wright.
Rhode Island—James H. Parsons.
Connecticut—James A. Hovey.
New-York—E. O. Perrin.
New-Jersey—Col. Tomas S. Allison.
Pennsylvania—Henry A. Weaver.
Delaware—J. F. Thorp.
Maryland—Dr. W. W. Watkins.
Virginia—Henry S. Walker.
North Carolina—S. F. Patterson.
South Carolina—T. Y. Simmons.
Georgia—J. H. Christie.
Florida—Judge B. D. Wright.
Mississippi—A. G. Mayer.
Louisiana—A. W. Walker.
Arkansas—Elias C. Boudinot.
Texas—J. M. Daniel.
Tennessee—John Lellyett.
Alabama—C. S. G. Doster.
Kentucky—M. H. Owsley.
Ohio—E. B. Eshelman.
Indiana—Col. C. C. Watson.
Illinois—John McGinnis, Jr.
Michigan—Gen. John G. Parkhurst.
Minnesota—Richard Price.
Wisconsin—Geo. G. Ginty.
Iowa—L. D. Palmer.
Kansas—W. A. Tipton.
California—Jackson Temple.
Nevada—Col. Jesse Williams.
Oregon—A. D. Fitch.
District of Columbia—Jas. O'Beirne.
Dacotah—J. T. Brambell.
Nebraska—Maj. L. Lowrie.
Washington—Chas. T. Egan.

SENATOR DOOLITTLE'S SPEECH ON TAKING THE CHAIR.

Gen. DIX, at the conclusion of the reading of the above report, introduced Senator DOOLITTLE, who was received with the most enthusiastic applause.

Mr. DOOLITTLE, on taking the Chair, said:

GENTLEMEN OF THE CONVENTION AND FELLOW-CITIZENS OF THE UNITED STATES [cheers]: For the distinguished honor of being called upon to preside over the deliberations of this Convention, I sincerely thank you. I could have wished that its responsibilities had fallen upon another, but relying upon that courtesy and generous confidence which has called me to the Chair, I enter at once upon its duties with an earnest for the success of the great cause in which we are now engaged.

Among the great events of our own day this Convention, in my opinion, will prove to be one of the greatest, for "peace hath her victories not less renowned than war." (Applause.) And this Convention is one of her victories. May I not say a crowning victory? (Cheers.)

For the first time in six years a National Convention, representing all the States, is now assembled. Six long, weary years! As I look back, oh! what an interval it is of blood and agony and tears!

During that period we have been engaged in the most gigantic civil war the world has ever seen, wasting our resources, drenching a thousand battle-fields in fraternal blood, and carrying to fraternal graves our fathers, our sons and our brothers, by hundreds of thousands. But thanks be to Almighty God the war is over! [Cheers.] Peace, blessed peace has come! The assurances which we here witness tell us that peace has come, and come to stay. [Loud cheers.]

Oh my fellow-citizens if the whole people of the United States could see what we now witness—the North, the South, the East and the West joining in fraternal association as friends and fellow-citizens, our work would be already done. [Cheers.] If they could have seen, as we saw, Massachusetts and South Carolina [Applause] by their full delegations coming arm and arm into this great Convention; [Enthusiastic applause] if they could have seen this body, greater in numbers and in weight of character and brain than ever has assembled on this Continent under one roof, melting to tears of joy and gratitude to witness this commingling, there would be no struggle at the polls in the coming elections. [Applause.] When I remember that it was Massachusetts and South Carolina that, in the Convention which framed the Constitution, voted against the abolition of the slave-trade—that it was Massachusetts, in 1812, which, through some of her men, taught the doctrines of nullification, which South Carolina reasserted in 1833, and in the form of secession again reasserted in 1860—when I call to mind that South Carolina fired the first gun in this contest, and that the veins of Massachusetts poured out the first blood in the struggle—and when I call to mind all these memories, and at the same time ask the people of this country to look on this Convention and see those two old States of the Union coming here in fraternal embrace, approaching the common altar of a common country, ready to make common sacrifices for the good of the whole—I say, again, could the whole people of the United States witness all this, there would remain no further work for us to perform. [Loud cheers.]

If the people of Massachusetts herself could have witnessed it, not a single member would be returned to Congress from that State [great applause] until he had given a most sacred pledge that he would do all in his power to recognize the equality and dignity of all the States under the Constitution, [cheers,] including the sacred and inalienable right of every State, under the Constitution, to representation in both Houses of Congress. [Cheers.]

Gentlemen of the Convention, I shall go into no argument on this occasion. [Cries of "Go on."] The distinguished gentleman who preceded me (Gen. DIX) has said all I would desire to say much better than I could say it. I indorse and take great pleasure in indorsing all that he has said—sentence by sentence—word by word. [Cheers.]

FELLOW-CITIZENS—Unfortunately it may be, the whole people of the United States are not here to witness what is now transpiring—therefore the greater work still rests upon us. From this time until the next election we should be untiring in our exertions to see to it that the next Congress, if this shall continue to refuse this sacred right of representation to equal States, that the next Congress shall recognize that right. [Applause.] When that is done, the Union is restored. [Cheers.] And when the Union is restored, we shall be prepared, in my judgment, to enter upon a higher and nobler career among the nations of the earth than has ever yet been occupied by any Government upon which the sun of heaven has ever shone. [Cheers.] We shall stand in the vanguard of liberty and civilization. We shall lead the way by the light of our example for all the other nations of the earth. [Great applause.]

Gentlemen, without detaining you any longer, I shall enter at once upon the duties of the Chair.

PROCEEDING TO BUSINESS.

The Vice-Presidents and Secretaries of the Convention were then invited to take their seats upon the platform. While they were doing so the band played several airs.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON CREDENTIALS.

Gen. STEEDMAN, Chairman of the Committee on Credentials, made a report, stating that there were no seats contested except from the States of Maine, Delaware, and New-York, and that of those cases the Committee had made the following disposition:

The delegates elected by a meeting held at Portland, and headed by Gov. CROSBY, are entitled to admission as the delegation from Maine. The delegates elected at a meeting at Dover on the 26th of July, 1866, are entitled to admission as delegates from Delaware, and the persons chosen at Wilmington on the 2d of August are to be admitted to honorary seats in the Convention. Gentlemen attending from the United Service Society of Soldiers and Sailors of New-York, and those elected by the New-York delegation, represented by Mr. SAMUEL J. TILDEN as Chairman, are to be admitted to seats as honorary members.

In consequence of the time that would be occupied in reading the full list of delegates, its reading was dispensed with, and under the previous question the report of the Committee was agreed to.

AN AMUSING LAPSUS LINGUAE.

Much amusement was caused by the Chairman inadvertently speaking of Gen. STEEDMAN as the "Senator" from Ohio, and the slip of the tongue was characterized by some gentleman as prophetic.

MR. VALLANDIGHAM'S LETTER OF WITHDRAWAL.

Mr. GROESBECK, of Ohio, as the organ of the united delegation from that State, presented a letter of withdrawal from Mr. VALLANDIGHAM, and asked that it be read to the Convention. The Chairman intimated that that would require unanimous consent, and asked whether there was any objection.

A delegate from New-York rose and objected. [Loud cries of "Read it, read it."]

Senator JOHNSON, of Maryland, moved that the rules be suspended in order to allow the letter to be read.

The rules were suspended, and the letter was read by the Secretary.

THE COMMITTEE ON RESOLUTIONS.

On motion of Senator COWAN, of Pennsylvania, a committee of two from each State and Territory was appointed, to prepare resolutions and an address.

The following were subsequently announced as the Committee:

Hon. Edgar Cowan, Chairman.
Maine—R. D. Rice, George M. Weston.
New-Hampshire—C. B. Bowers, H. Bingham.
Vermont—C. N. Davenport, J. H. Williams.
Massachusetts—Gen. D. N. Couch, C. L. Woodbury.
Rhode Island—Wm. Beach Lawrence, Thomas Sterne.
Connecticut—James Dixon, O. S. Seymour.
New-York—Hon. H. J. Raymond, Hon. S. E. Church.
New-Jersey—Col. Ingham Coriell, Abraham Browning.
Pennsylvania—Hon. Edgar Cowan, Hon. W. Bigler.
Delaware—Joseph P. Comegys, Joseph Ayres Stockley.
Maryland—Hon. R. Johnson, Hon. Jno. W. Cresfield.
Virginia—Hon. Richard H. Parker, John W. Marge.
West Virginia—Gen. John J. Jackson, Parkersburgh, and Daniel Lamb, of Wheeling.
North Carolina—Hon. Wm. A. Graham, Hon. H. Berden.
South Carolina—S. McGowan, B. F. Perry.
Georgia—B. W. Alexander, A. R. Wright.
Florida—Hon. William Marvin, Hon. William Wilkinson.
Alabama—C. C. Langdon, T. J. Foster.
Mississippi—Hon. William Yager, Hon. A. Murdock.
Louisiana—Hon. John Ray, Judge Baker.
Texas—B. H. Eppersen, L. D. Evans.
Tennessee—Hon. John S. Brien, Hon. Jno. Baxter.
Arkansas—Wm. Byers, W. L. Bell.
Kentucky—Hon. Garrett Davis, Hon. B. Hise.
Ohio—Sol. Hinkle, Col. Geo. McCook.
Indiana—John S. Davis, Thos. A. Hendricks.
Illinois—O. H. Browning, S. S. Marshall.
Michigan—W. B. McCreery, Hon. Chas. E. Stewart.
Missouri—Austin A. King, Jas. A. Broadhead.
Minnesota—Henry M. Rice, Daniel S. Norton.
Wisconsin—C. A. Eldridge, J. J. R. Pease.
Iowa—Chas. Mason, T. H. Benton.
Kansas—Gen. Chas. W. Blair, W. C. McDowell.
California—R. J. Walker, J. A. McDougal.
Nevada—Gov. J. M. Beebe, Frank Hereford, Hon. G. Burnard.
Oregon—G. L. Curry, E. M. Barnum.
District of Columbia—B. T. Swart, Dr. Charles Allen.
Dacotah—A. A. Falk.
Idaho—C. F. Powell, Henry W. Pugh.
Nebraska—Maj. H. H. Heath.
New-Mexico—Geo. P. Este.
Washington—Ed. Lander.
Colorado—Milo Lee.

A DISPATCH FROM PRESIDENT JOHNSON.

The Chairman then announced a telegraphic dispatch from President JOHNSON, and directed the Secretary to read it.

The announcement was the signal for the whole Convention and the greater part of the spectators to rise to their feet and cheer vehemently for ANDREW JOHNSON.

After the applause had subsided the dispatch was read as follows:

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14, 1866.

To Hon. O. H. Browning and Hon. A. W. Randall, National Union Convention, Philadelphia:

I thank you for your cheering and encouraging dispatch.

The finger of Providence is unerring, and will guide you safely through.

The people must be trusted and the country will be restored.

My faith is unshaken as to the ultimate success.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

A RESOLUTION ON NATIONAL NEUTRALITY.

Mr. CARROLL, of New-York, offered the following resolution, which was referred, under the rule, to the Committee on Resolutions without debate:

Resolved, That there is justly demanded a revision of our National Neutrality Law in consonance with the spirit of the age, the demands of commerce and the spirit of the nation, and that it was the duty of Congress to comply with the public demand for such a revision.

A PROPOSITION TO PRINT THE RESOLUTION IN ADVANCE.

Mr. F. HAYES, of Illinois, offered a resolution directing the Committee on Resolutions to report in print, and to supply each member of the Convention with a copy of the resolution at the time of their presentation.

He proceeded to discuss the resolution.

Mr. SAMUEL J. TILDEN, of New-York, raised the point of order that under the rule adopted the resolution must be referred without debate.

The Chair sustained the point of order, and declared that the resolution was so referred.

Mr. HAYES, notwithstanding, continued to address the Convention. He did not expect the Convention to adopt any resolution or platform indorsing his opinions or the opinions of the Democratic Party to which he belonged.

Mr. PERRY asked that nothing would be put in the platform to which a Constitution and Union-loving Democrat could not subscribe. [Some cheers and interruption.] He knew the sentiments of the Democratic Party, and he believed that if ever there was a patriotic party in the country it was it.

Here the Convention manifested its impatience by cries of "Question! Question!" and under another point of order the Chairman decided that there was nothing before the Convention for its action. Nevertheless Mr. HAYES, having appealed to the courtesy of the Convention to let him explain himself, went on to say that he has known of platforms having been adopted in moments of enthusiasm which were afterward subjected to severe criticism, and all that he knew or desired was that the resolutions and address which might be reported by the Committee should first be printed and delivered to members so that they might be discussed by the several delegations before they were called upon to act on them in open Convention.

The question of order was again repeated and sustained by the Chair, that there was nothing before the Convention, and Mr. HAYES accordingly subsided.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Mr. HOMER, of Missouri, proposed a recess for an hour or two, but the proposition met with no favor, and was not passed.

Senator COWAN, of Pennsylvania, Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions, informed the Convention that the Committee would not be ready to report finally before to-morrow morning.

After several suggestions and propositions it was decided that the session to-morrow commence at 10 A. M., in order to get through the business as soon as possible.

PRESENTATION OF ADDRESSES.

Mr. BIRSKING, of Pennsylvania, presented a memorial prepared by a gentleman in his Congressional district, which was, on his motion, not read.

Mr. BABCOCK, of Connecticut, also presented an ad-

Continued on Eighth Page.

SUMMER RESORTS.

LAKE SUPERIOR.

A Picturesque Region—Portage Entry and Lake—Down the Shaft—The "Skip"—Descending the Ladders—Smoke and Darkness—Artificial Thunder—Cavernous Regions—Nitro-Glycerine—A Chamber Five Hundred Feet High—Houghton and Hancock—Fine Buildings, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

DOUGLASS HOUSE, HOUGHTON,
LAKE SUPERIOR, Thursday, Aug. 2, 1866.

The view from the front windows of this fine hotel shows a rugged and picturesque region, widely sprinkled with human habitations. The villages of Hancock and Houghton sit opposite each other, on an arm of Portage Lake, and are connected by a steam ferry which plies continually to and fro. This arm is at this point less than a quarter of a mile in width, and high hills shut it in on either side, towering against the sky. These hills originally deeply wooded, are now to a considerable extent cleared of their foliage, exhibiting the rocky and uneven hillsides, with houses and mining works climbing all over them for a space of several miles.

I left Marquette Tuesday on the steamer *Favorite*, at about 11 o'clock, and arose at an early hour the following morning, to find that we were in Keweenaw Bay, and about to enter the narrow, winding channel of Portage Entry. This channel is in some places so narrow that boats can barely pass along, and it is an everyday matter for the large steamboats of the Detroit and Chicago lines to get aground. The *Favorite*, running through the Entry regularly twice every twenty-four hours, is able to escape this fate, by a constant familiarity with the channel, and has never yet been grounded. It is but a stone's throw across the water-course here, at its widest point. The shores are for the most part sedgy, with tall waving grass. At some points there are timber lands; but the marsh prevails, and all along our way we see the "broad-leaved lillies float." There are frequent wood-stations, with rude docks, where men live who cut cord-wood to supply the ever-passing steamers in the season of navigation. We soon steam out of this entry into Portage Lake, a long, narrow body of water, resembling the lochs of Scotland, and with shores that display scenery of the most charming character. Gradually narrowing, its arm soon runs in between the towering hills, on whose steep incline sit the twin mining towns of Hancock and Houghton, and here we stop. The arm extends nine miles further back, but the steamboats go no further at present, although the water is navigable to its extreme limit. Thence there is a foot-path, which has been used as a portage for many years, it being only two miles across to the shore of Lake Superior. If a channel were cut across here, it would save many hours' travel between Superior City and the eastern world. The route now compels steamers to return to Lake Superior through Portage Entry, the way they came, and then sail away round Keweenaw Point, about a hundred miles, to the same point on the other shore, opposite the portage.

Wednesday afternoon I made the descent into the Quincy Mine, at Hancock. The buildings, &c., of this mine are on the top of the hill, at a point some two miles from where I sit as I write, at the hotel; but, such is the peculiar topography of this region, plainly visible from here. Crossing the water by the ferry-boat, we began the ascent of the hill, two gentlemen having joined me in the enterprise. Tourists who wish to see the interior of a mine commonly choose the Pewabic for that purpose, as there is a "man-engine" to lower and hoist visitors; but having an interest in the Quincy Mine and an acquaintance with some of its officers, and also wishing to get an idea of miners' life experimentally, I chose this mine, which has no such leg-saving conveniences.

With much panting and puffing we toiled to the top of the hill, and were courteously received by Capt. CLIFF, Superintendent of the mine. Here we rested while the Captain went in search of a guide. We then proceeded to array ourselves in suitable toggery for the descent, for it is a dirty country, this underground world that we are about to visit, and would work quick ruin with broadcloth. Laying aside our coats, hats and boots, we drew on pants of course white duck, and huge hob-nailed, cowhide boots, donned a short sackcoat of the same material as the pants, next a sort of white linen "night-cap," closely fitting the head, and a hard round-hat of the most "nobby" description, but exceeding dirty, and stood arrayed. These hats are made of coarse felt, rendered as hard as stone by being soaked with a great quantity of resin, and are worn by all the miners. They serve as some protection to the head in case of falling rocks in the mine. Upon the front of the hat Capt. CLIFF proceeded to stick a tallow "dip," imbedded in soft, red clay, while to the top button of the coat he fastened a second candle, slipping the looped wick over the button. Looking in the glass I beheld a robust specimen of a Cornwall miner, with boots about ten sizes too large, black kid gloves on his hands and a cigar in his mouth.

The Captain led us across the road to a rough building without windows, and committed us to the care of our guide. Here we lighted the candles in our hat fronts, and looked down the shaft—a narrow hole, dark as midnight, and accessible by a ladder a foot wide, with iron rounds. The first ladder is eighty feet long. We were here given our choice—to go down the ladders that lead into the bowels of the earth a distance of seven hundred feet, or ride down in the "skip." This is an iron box, running down a square tunnel inclosed by planks, along a track just sufficiently inclined from the perpendicular to enable the skip to rest upon the tramway. It is run by a stationary engine, being attached to an iron cable seven hundred feet in length. We were informed that the miners ride up and down in these skiffs very generally, but that visitors were never recommended to ride in them, so that, as a Cornish Captain (whom we met later) expressed it, "If a haccident take place, we'm clear, that's all." If the cable should break, why then, to quote the Cornishman again, "We'm just *gone*"—we whirl headlong down to the bottom, to be dashed to death on the pitiless rocks. But, barring the case of a man who stuck his head out of the skip, a week or two since, and had it cracked open, no accident has ever occurred at this mine to any one riding in this manner.

We concluded to go down the ladders, and come up in the skip. So the guide leading, your correspondent following, and the two other gentlemen bringing up the line, we formed into single file, and giving the order "Backward, march!" entered the little square hole and descended crab-fashion. Through the solid rock we go; our tallow dips throwing out a dim flicker that only intensifies the darkness. The path is wet and slimy; the rounds to which we cling with hands and feet are slippery; it is cold, and the breath congeals as in the air of a frosty morning. We are dimly able to discern, as we pass along, dark caverns branching off at the side. Presently the feet miss the accustomed ladder-round; and we find that we are at the bottom of the first ladder and standing on a narrow platform, in the centre of which is dimly seen another black hole—twin of that which we entered at first. Down this we go on the second ladder; the silence unbroken save by the steady scratch, scratch, of our hob-nailed boots on the iron rounds. Looking down I see nothing but the glimmer of the guide's "dip," steadily descending; looking up I see nothing but an elephantine expanse of white duck trowsers, sternly pursuing its downward course. We reach the third level and again descend. The air now begins to grow smoky from the blasts. We were warned of this before entering. At this hour (about 4 P. M.) blasting is done in numerous places throughout the mine, filling its long caverns with smoke. The miners quit work mainly just after blasting, and at about 7 P. M., when another set of miners come to their labor, the smoke has all cleared away again. We go steadily on—down, down, from level to level. Now and then the skip rattles past us down the enclosed tramway, with a sound precisely like thunder—beginning with a low growl up above, increasing to a loud roar as the skip passes close to us, and dying away far down below in a growl again. Loud reports, like the firing of cannon, salute our ears at intervals, and sulphurous fumes roll up to us from further down in the bowels of the earth. One imagines himself nearing the infernal regions. "Passengers for Hades!" cries out one of us, *a la* railroad conductor, as we enter another of these gloomy holes, for more scratching of the interminable length of slimy ladders [It is an odd place to "take notes," by the light of a candle on one's head. My note-book is stained and smeared with sanguinary blotches of red clay.] Presently we meet a string of miners, toiling wearily up; we have to wait on the levels, as we see their lights growing out of the darkness below, in order to let them pass. Every man has his empty dinner-pail swinging on his breast, and his tallow candle flaring in his hat. They stare at us with silent curiosity. It is something to meet strange faces down here. At last we reach the eighth level, and bid adieu for the present to the ladders. Our guide leads us along a dark cavern hewn through the solid rock; now wide and lofty, with invisible walls in the vast darkness; now so narrow, and so obstructed with loose rocks that we are compelled to stoop, nearly to crawl, and the walls gleam and glitter in the flare of our lights. A cry of warning sounds far ahead of us, and we spring aside as a car laden with ore comes rattling along the tramway, engineered by a pair of staring miners. A few minutes more and my hand is grasped in the horny palm of my old acquaintance, Capt. STEVENS, a brawny, broad-shouldered Cornishman of superior intelligence. Capt. STEVENS' rugged head is as cram-full of knowledge in all that pertains to mining as the mines are of copper, and he enlightens us with a flow of information, from that moment till we leave him. A glance at my watch tells us we have been half an hour coming hither from the entrance up above. We are now about 500 feet below the surface of the earth.

A blast is heard close by, and hurrying to the spot we are shown a huge boulder that has been thrown down by this blast. The miners possess a certain skill in the management of these blasts, by which they accomplish the special purpose wished—whether it be to throw the rock inward or outward, or to simply tear it all to pieces. Their drills are of steel, and vary in length from eight inches to four feet. Commonly a hole is drilled four feet deep; fifteen inches of powder are placed at the bottom, with a fuse attached, and then it is "tamped" in—that is, the hole is filled to the surface with powdered rock, pressed down hard. The match is then applied, and the miners get out of the way.

M. NOBEL, the reputed inventor of nitro-glycerine, has been visiting this and the other copper mines for the purpose of introducing this powerful explosive agent. M. NOBEL assured Capt. STEVENS that by this compound the great masses of copper, upon which gunpowder has no effect, can be sundered. The present method of cutting these masses is a very slow and costly one. M. NOBEL is unable to demonstrate the powers of this compound practically here, owing to the Government prohibition of its transportation by passenger conveyances.

I must here endeavor to give the reader some idea of the ramifications of this copper mine. Let him first imagine a shaft, some eight to twelve feet in diameter, cut straight down through the solid rock with a slight incline, a distance of seven hundred feet. Let him next imagine this shaft crossed repeatedly by tunnels or adits, extending right and left on a level. These levels occur at distances of sixty or seventy feet apart all the way down, and honeycomb the earth in an aggregate of miles. Other shafts like the first are sunk at distances of several rods apart, and ladders lead down them all. Beside the shafts, there are what are termed winzes—perpendicular tunnels which reach only from level to level.

Down one of these winzes our Captain led us to the ninth level. This level is about 550 feet below the earth's surface. At one point in our wanderings on this level we were told to look up at the roof. The facetiousness of this request may be understood when the reader knows that the "roof" at that point was some five hundred feet over our heads, the rock having been all mined away to within about fifty feet of the earth's surface. Of course we could see nothing but impenetrable darkness. At another point we came plumb against the end of the tunnel, and were confronted by a solid wall. One of our party here endeavored to hammer off a small piece of projecting copper, but his efforts were futile. It looked an easy thing to do, but our guide assured us there was not a steamboat in the West that could haul off that nugget! By the aid of an iron bar and persistent endeavor, however, a smaller piece was got off, which was pocketed in triumph as a souvenir.

We had now been something over two hours traveling about these rough underground roads, and although we might usefully have employed hours more, we were fatigued, footsore and hungry. Capt. STEVENS, whose pride is all centered here, expressed his willingness to accompany us for an hour or two longer, but we feelingly declined, and he accordingly led the way to the skip. Signaling to the engineer up there on earth by means of a bell-cord, the skip was speedily thundering down to us, and we got in. The skip barely held the quartette of us; and crouching low to avoid the fate of the man who had his head cracked, we went rattling upward. Beyond the consciousness of the fact that we were at the mercy of a cable, the parting of which would be our quick passport out of life, there was little sense of danger in the ride. We simply rolled along in the darkness of the up-going tunnel, emerging at last into the light of day.

The villages of Houghton and Hancock are stated to have an aggregate population of about 10,000 souls. This includes all the mining towns of the neighborhood, one of which, the Huron Mine, about a mile back of Houghton, is a sizeable village in itself. The names Hancock and Houghton are little used by denizens of this region; a single term comprises both villages, and when you wish to be understood by "the natives," you will speak of this spot as "the Portage." The two towns differ little in size, but Houghton is rather more important in some respects. Here is the only first-class hotel of the Portage—the Douglass House. Tourists are often surprised to find a hotel of such dimensions, such elegance, and kept so entirely in the manner of good city hotels. It is noteworthy, also, as one of the finest buildings in the Lake Superior country, its rooms being spacious, and capable of accommodating some two hundred guests. Standing on high ground, it overlooks the villages, and has a cupola and extensive balconies from which to view the scene. There are several private residences of a very handsome description, one of which—that of Mr. SHELDON, the first settler—adjoins the hotel, and is surrounded by grounds that would do no discredit to the Hudson side. A school-house has been erected, of fine dimensions, being three stories high, with a front of ninety-four feet and a depth of thirty-two feet, and having two wings, each forty-two by thirty-two feet. It is built entirely of stone, taken from the earth on which it stands, and is surmounted by a large cupola, in which swings a twelve hundred pound bell. Houghton has three churches only—Episcopal, Methodist and Catholic—a small proportion, one would think, for the population: but they are large—the Catholic church numbering among its members twelve hundred Irish and nine hundred Germans and French. The Episcopal Church, now building, is so far advanced as to show that it will be a very fine edifice. In Hancock there are also three churches—Methodist, Congregational and Catholic. The Cornish miners, of whom there are large numbers here, mainly attend the Methodist Church. In Houghton is published a weekly journal, the *Portage Lake Mining Gazette*, which ranks as the leading paper in the Lake Superior country. The printing-office and bindery constitute a large establishment, and the Messrs. MCKENZIE, proprietors, do a flourishing printing and binding business. They also have an engraving department attached to their establishment. I am indebted to them and to Mr. S. S. CHIPMAN, for courtesies and information.

Of the business done here, the copper range and its mines, etc., in my next. WIRT.

IN THE WOODS.

A Tramp and Tarry in the Adirondacks and Lakes.

NO. III.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

NORTH ELBA, Essex Co., N. Y.,
Wednesday, July 25, 1866.

Whiteface Mountain is the fourth peak in height in the Adirondack range. Its summit is four thousand nine hundred feet above tide water. As it is disconnected from the main chain of the Adirondacks, and has none but small mountains about it, it is more conspicuously visible from any point of the compass than the peaks in the region about it. Its sides are concave rather than convex in form, and this gives to it a sharpness of appearance, in place of the roundness which is characteristic of most of the other mountain peaks. Hence its appearance is more striking. By reason of its great height and the fact of its isolation, the top is one of the finest stand-points for an extended view of the mountain and lake region of Northeastern New-York. This causes it to be visited by tourists more than Mount Marcy, though the latter has a greater altitude by five hundred feet.

On the morning after our arrival at SCOTT's, we started to make the ascent of Whiteface. SCOTT furnished us with a conveyance to Lake Placid, a distance of six miles, where we obtained the services of JOSH BREWSTER, a Whiteface guide, who five years since first bushed out a path on the western side of the mountain. One guide we had taken with us from Elizabethtown, CHARLEY ROBERTS, who became our factotum for the whole of our tramp in the wilderness. A third guide to assist in carrying our provisions and camp appointments we were unable to obtain at the moment. This mischance compelled the distribution of a portion of the freight to be carried among the party. A quarter of a mile distant from Lake Placid is Bennett's Pond, on which the road to the lake ends. On the western bank of the pond is situated NASH's farm-house, which each Summer is filled with boarders from the city. The beauty of the situation may well be inferred when I state that GIFFORD, MACKENZIE and young PARTON are quartered with him, and are busily employed in gathering a rich harvest of landscape studies for use in future pictures.

A short walk brought us to the boat-landing on the southern extremity of Lake Placid, and in a few moments we were seated in the boats and rapidly moving up the lake. Lake Placid is a picturesque body of water, six miles long, and having an extreme width of a mile. It is land-locked except on the south, where it has its outlet into Chub River—a tributary to the western branch of the Ausable. On a portion of the eastern side bold cliffs, descending perpendicularly to the water's edge, form part of the rugged landscape. Between these and the west bank the echoes are charmingly resonant. Three islands stud the lake midway between its eastern and western banks, one of which has an extent of over a thousand acres. By reason of the mountains surrounding it, the lake is rarely disturbed by heavy winds, and hence its name, "Placid." The view from it is of primitive forest everywhere, which affords nothing but the echoes of the voice and the sound of the oars to break the solitude.

An hour's rowing brought us to the base of Whiteface, on the northern extremity of the lake. The view of the mountain, as we approached it, caused a feeling of disappointment. What seemed at a distance of miles to be a high mountain peak, was, on a nearer view, to our unpracticed eyes in measuring altitudes, an elevation of moderate proportions. But we were gratified that there was nothing in its appearance to indicate that it was difficult of ascent, though subsequent events proved far otherwise. From its summit radiate a series of sharp ridges which continue nearly to its base, and between which the sides deflect; and under the effects of light and shade these configurations of the mountain are plainly visible even at a distance of many miles. The mountain sides are covered with forest, the density of which and the size of the trees gradually diminish as a higher altitude is obtained, until within a third of a mile from the top where it wholly ceases. Thence upward the face is covered with detached portions of rock varying in size from large boulders to small stones, amid which is a sparse growth of bushes, which, at a distance is not visible. But the bare granite under the bright sunlight has a conspicuous white appearance, from which, I presume, the mountain takes its name. On the western side, two "slides" appear—one descending from the summit nearly three-quarters of a mile, with a width varying from seventy-five to a hundred and twenty-five feet. This presents the appearance of a white streak down the mountain, following which and in a continuous line to the base is an apparent depression of the foilage, insignificant in its seeming width, but which is caused by a deep gorge through which Whiteface brook finds its way to the lake. The brook begins with the drippings of the water over the slide, but it increases in volume as it descends until it becomes a stream of considerable dimensions, abounding in unnumbered beautiful waterfalls and picturesque surroundings. The second slide is probably thirty feet in width and a few rods in length. It is situated below the first and further to the south of the brook. As seen from the base, or at a greater distance, it presents the appearance of a small white spot on the western slope of the mountain side.

About midday we commenced our tramp. We were a motly party, dressed in odd costumes and ladened with filled knapsacks, baskets and bags, kettles, pans and other camp utensils. We had been told that there was a "good path" up the mountain from the lake, over the whole distance to be traveled, which was nearly four miles. But experience taught us that "good" was a relative term only. As yet the travel in the Adirondacks has been so limited that but few of the peaks have been ascended, and on those, with rare exceptions, the paths, if any, are of the most primitive description. There are no donkey paths even, and until much labor has been bestowed in removing obstructions, there is no possibility of getting through the wilderness except on foot, the moment the water-courses are left. With the increasing number of visitors each year, it will not be long before improved facilities for traversing the region will be had, but until then, there is no alternative but to encounter and endure the inconveniences which exist. Even on the first mile of the ascent of Whiteface, which is up a rise so gentle as scarcely to be perceived, the path was beset with fallen trees, and, in occasional places it was so obscure that the blazed trees offered almost the only evidence of the route. This mile accomplished, our lunch, consisting of bread and butter and smoke beef, was partaken of with a keen relish. The Russian was enthusiastic in his admiration of this feature of the ascent, and within a half hour after resuming the tramp he was clamorous for its repetition. The second and third miles were traveled with manifest increasing difficulties as the ascent was pursued. Steeper and steeper the path became, and at more frequent intervals it led up the sides of high knolls, to ascend which sometimes required one to dig into the earth with his toes, to grasp at a bush or tree root with each hand, and then, with a pull from one of the party in front, concerted with a boost from another behind, the heavy laden climber would gain the steep. Climbing over or creeping under logs, we soon learned to care nothing about; but at not unfrequent intervals our course would lead up or across the trunk of an old fallen tree, the sharp, dry boughs of which, if they did not break when we rested upon them for a support, and tumble the luckless tourist several feet down amid the bushes and dead limbs, would malignantly tear his clothing, or catch in his hair, or poke into his face or limbs, and thus damage his beauty beyond the reach of cosmetics or tailors to repair, if either were at hand. The ladies, with all the assistance with which they could be favored, were not free from experiences of this character, and though they kept up a lively spirit, it was manifest that they had never encountered such fatigue before.

When the third mile of ascent had been accomplished, not even a glimpse of the summit had been attained through the forest trees, and yet our difficulties were but just beginning, and to them were to be added dangers. We reached the side of the small slide which presented a flat surface of granite at an angle of about forty-five degrees from a perpendicular, a distance of about thirty feet across. Across this, a small tree of about four inches in diameter had been felled, and the branches cleared off so that it laid flat upon the surface of the slide. This was our foothold for the crossing, a few feet below which the slide terminated in a steep precipice. A mis-step causing a fall over the tree trunk, would result in precipitating the unfortunate person over the precipice below into almost certain death. Some of our party walked boldly over the Slide, but others preferred to go on all fours, or to sit down on the granite with their feet resting on the trunk, and then lift their haunches along by their hands. The señorita, more self-reliant than some of us, walked across, keeping hold of the hand of one of the guides to steady her; but she stumbled and fell, fortunately up and not down the Slide, and, though she was frightened as she had never been before, from which she did not quickly recover, she suffered no other injury.

This lower slide being crossed, the intervening ascent of about a half mile before reaching the point where the path strikes the main slide, tires a person's powers of endurance to the utmost. To the ever-increasing difficulties which beset the path, is added its increased steepness and the more frequent recurrence of almost perpendicular climbing. It follows a more or less devious course, selected to lighten the labors of the ascent as much as possible; but it is a constant succession of scaling bowlders, climbing and pulling one's self, or being pulled up an embankment with a surface of earth, rock, tree, roots and moss, and when the height is reached, a step taken toward a mossy knoll to rest perhaps, sends an entire leg on a subterranean exploring expedition through the unstable mossy surface into a fissure of rock below, to have sharp corners of granite tear his pants, and scratch his hide, and he pulls himself out with his nether unexpressibles begrimmed with dirt as well as damaged by tears and fractures, and if this were not enough we would occasionally encounter a "slash," that is a number of fallen trees, tumbled in together, having been blown down by the gales of wind, and through which, or over which, or around which, or under which we must climb, or creep, or pull, or push, or dive, or jam, or straddle! As the fly in the molasses said, "the navigation in this region is difficult." There is hardly an end to the botheration of that half mile of ascent, and yet, with all the attendant difficulties, everybody kept up his spirits and laughed heartily at the ludicrous episodes which transpired.

At last, however, the main slide was reached, and thence forward for a half a mile our ascent was to be up the bare granite rock. But as the fatigue of the party, by reason of the load carried, was too great to further pursue our course that night, we decided to encamp where we were, near to a spring of the finest water we had ever drank. In this, however, there was a difficulty. The only flat surface which could be found sufficiently large for the purposes of a camp, was at a slant equal to that of an old-fashioned, outside cellar door in the country. But as there was no alternative, the spot was of necessity selected. Then the appalling fact was discovered that JACK had forgotten to bring his ax. A delightful prospect was thus suddenly opened to us—a coterie of city Bohemians, male and female, hungry, tired, and nearly used up by the day's exertions. Certes, we were away from all succor—beyond the range of human habitations, to say nothing about taverns; houseless, homeless, tentless, and even shantyless—3,000 feet above, and eight miles distant from any human being, suddenly experiencing those cheerful emotions which a half-frozen traveler must experience when invited to share in the comforts of an ice-house. But soon CHARLEY ROBERTS had gathered in dry sticks to light a blazing fire, and for an hour or two, he and JACK busied themselves in collecting fuel and with their knives in cutting hemlock twigs with which to make our bed for the night. Then commenced preparations for supper. The tea-kettle was boiled in the most primitive manner over an open fire, suspended on a stick resting on a short crotched stake. Flap-jack batter was mixed with flour, water, sour milk and soda. Salt pork was sliced off and duly fried in the pan. Maple sugar was quickly turned into maple syrup. Soon flap-jacks, as only guides can construct them, were baked on the frying-pan. A can of butter was produced; ditto a loaf of bread and a bottle of pickles. Tea was steeped, a can of condensed milk was opened; tin plates, tin cups, knives, forks and spoons were distributed; and amid the greatest hilarity, the most sumptuous meal ever partaken of, (at least it seemed so to us) was eaten by a half dozen of as hungry mortals as ever sat down to a charity supper. During the day the Artist had stated that he had never eaten pork, and he was practically ignorant of it in any of its forms in food. He descanted at length on its unwholesomeness; he enlarged on the certainty of scrofula following its use; he eloquently portrayed the horrors of trichina; he showed up the disgusting abominations of swine-eating generally; and, when supper was ready, he frantically jabbed his fork through the first slice of fried salt pork, after the ladies had been served, and it disappeared in the fatal vortex situated between his jaws before the second slice had been transferred to another plate. But the specialty of the Russian was the demolition of flap-jacks. The number or cubic bulk of those substantial dainties which he can conceal within his shirt and breeches, I have neither mathematical acumen to calculate, nor the Yankee "gumption" to guess; but I will bet a small amount that in a given time he will eat against quantity, and with a given quantity he will eat against time and win in every instance. Certain it is that by his exploits in this field of human usefulness during our tramp, he earned for himself the title of the Champion Flap-Jack Eater of the Adirondacks.

While the camp was being built, we walked out on the slide; and from the opening in the forest caused by it, had a magnificent view toward the west under the light of a gorgeous sunset. Then, for the first time, did I realise how far short of the reality my conceptions of the rugged characteristics of the country had fallen; and for the first time I got a true idea of the extent to which nature had played its pranks in arranging, or rather disarranging, its topography. As far as the eye could reach, one mountain elevation uprose behind another until the outlines of the masses were lost in the dim, cold gray of the landscape at the horizon. The mountain masses were tumbled in together without regard to uniformity in size, appearance, direction or situation; and within the segment of the horizon visible to me nothing was perceptible below it but mountain sides and tops, unbroken forest, and here and there the bright surface of a lake or pond. The sunset was radiant with beauties. More gorgeous coloring TURNER never could have conceived of, and much less portrayed; in gradation it extended from the most brilliant yellow and the richest shades of red, to the softest blue, and with colors interblending and ever changing, until when the sun sunk beneath the horizon, the clouds gradually lost their brilliant hues, and at last only white, vapory masses, tinged with the most delicate pink, were left to contrast with the blue of the heavens above.

Supper concluded, preparations were made for the night's rest. The hemlock twigs had been spread over the surface of our camp-ground, and over these an India rubber blanket was laid. With a thickness of woolen blanket over that, we laid down, six in a bed, and CHARLEY spread over us two thicknesses of woolen blankets, and tucked us in. But the inclination of our bed from head to foot caused us, with every movement of our bodies, to slide down toward the camp-fire, which was but a short distance below our feet. To obviate the effect of the laws of gravitation, CHARLEY placed a small dry tree trunk, about ten feet in length, below our feet, resting its ends on the butts of two neighboring trees. By this ingenious device, we were insured against the contingency of awaking and finding our feet in the fire, and so placed that we could sleep standing, if at all, but in the open air, with the heavy dews of nightfall coming directly upon us. Come what may, we were in for it, and, like Mark Tapley, we considered it the acme of human virtues to be jolly under adverse circumstances. The scene was too novel to admit of even fatigue inducing immediate sleep, and impromptu jokes followed one another in rapid succession, which, under the circumstances, were productive of the greatest hilarity, though, to repeat them in detail, they would, perhaps, sound tame. The Russian bawled loudly for a brick for a pillow, the Artist inquired if this establishment advertised in the New-York *Herald*, DONNA MARIA scolded the chambermid for neglecting to air the sheets, while the Allemande announced herself deeply concerned for the welfare of the goose from which the feathers for our bed were plucked. Boots were ordered to be blacked, *moire antique* dresses were requested to be in readiness for a morning reception from Mrs. Bear and Miss Panther. At last, however, slumber came upon us, more or less disturbed by the novelty of our situation and the awkwardness of the position in which we had to sleep. During the night, as we awakened from time to time, we saw CHARLEY, faithful to his trust, bringing in dead wood to keep the blazing camp-fire burning.

At 4:30 o'clock in the morning we arose, and by 5 our breakfast was awaiting us. This partaken of, we recommenced our ascent, this time in light marching order, we having decided to leave CHARLEY at the camp to prepare dinner and have it awaiting us on our return. Refreshed by our night's rest, we clambered up the rocky face of the Slide, scaling here and there a steep front, and we accomplished the remainder of the ascent with little difficulty compared with what we had encountered the day before, and it was attended with just enough of the sense of danger to make it exciting and interesting. At one point near the summit and above the height of the Slide, the path passed up and over a jutting crag. On this projecting mass were three or four picturesque bowlders, about which were a few bushes with a stunted growth. Thence, on a level with the crag, the path was for several feet on a narrow shelf of rock, and in its course it turned by a right angle toward the South. It was on this crag that our gypsy party stopped to rest. Each person took a position of careless ease, and looked out upon the vast landscape. Being in advance I had passed the angle in the path before I turned, and as I did so, my sight was gratified with a view, which in its composition was as startling as it was imposing. In the immediate foreground, and to the right was the crag on which the different members of the party were seated and dressed in their picturesque costumes. The detail of rock and bush, and feature and dress, was minutely visible. But beyond! There uprose an amphitheatre, the vastness of which was bewildering to the conception, and the height of which, perhaps fifty miles off, formed the background of the picture in range of the eye. Below it were mountain and valley, miles and miles away, with nothing intervening between the crag and the magnificent distances of the background to aid the eye in the transition between these extremes of contrast. The artist, taking advantage of the opportunity, pressed us into the service for a half hour while he hastily sketched the figures, and subsequently he more elaborately sketched the landscape itself.

The summit of Whiteface, as seen in the ascent of the Slide, appears like the side of a massive turret, because of the comparative squareness and seeming regularity with which the granite rocks are laid one above the other. The top was soon surmounted It is perhaps twelve rods in length from north to south, with a breadth of about three rods. The general flatness of the surface is broken in two or three places by the presence of masses of rock. It is bare of vegetation, except a little grass and a few bushes.

The day was unusually fine for the purposes of our visit. The atmosphere was clear and favorable for a good view of distant objects. We were disappointed in not reaching the summit soon enough to see the sun rise, but this disappointment was quickly forgotten when our eyes swept over the view which greeted us. To the north and northeast the valleys of the Saranac and Ausable Rivers opened an extended view of picturesque valley, some of which was cleared and settled, and presented a pleasing contrast to the mountain surface which was so prominent in the east, the south and the west. The State Prison at Dannemora, Clinton County, many miles distant, was visible on the southern slope of an extended rise of ground to the north. Beyond the valleys on the north the mountain ranges were much less in size and height, and beyond them the eye could plainly see the surface of the St. Lawrence River. To the far east Mt. Washington and one or two other peaks of the White Mountains of New-Hampshire were visible on the horizon. Nearer, the whole range of the Green Mountains, from the Canada line to the south, were plain to the view. Lake Champlain, with its mirrored surface, reflected the sunlight for thirty or forty miles like burnished silver. The Keene Mountains and the range separating the eastern Ausable and Bouquet Valleys, presented a sight of the beautiful country about Elizabethtown, though the peak of the Old Raven was just perceptible above the mountain tops. But it was to the southeast, south and southwest where the grandest views of mountain masses were to be seen. Commencing with Mount Seward to the southwest, Santanoni, Wallface, McIntyre, Colden, Marcy, Nipple Top, Dix's Peak, McComb's Mountain, and many yet unnamed peaks following and ending with the Giant of the Valley on the east, rose up in majestic grandeur. Their contours almost to their bases were presented to us under the unchanging effects of sunlight, sky and cloud. From Mount Marcy east, the peaks are characterized by angularity and sharpness. Between them other mountain ranges were visible, distant, perhaps, seventy-five miles on the southern horizon. But intermediate the high peaks I have named, were mountains of great picturesque beauty, less in height, but presenting a multiplicity of form amid the grand chaos of mountain and valley consequent upon the upheavings of nature. Prominent among them is the Gothic Mountain south of Keene, whose western slope has the appearance of a cathedral front. Many others I might describe, but to do so would swell this communication to too great proportions. And to the views there was added a peculiar charm by the bright surfaces of the lakes and ponds here, forty of which can be counted from the summit. Early in the morning they seemed much more numerous; but many white masses, which we supposed to be lakes, proved to be heavy fogs which had settled in valleys, and which were dissipated by the warmth of the morning's sun. From the surface of Lake Placid a heavy fog was lifted, and for an hour it hung as a cloud above it, but 2,000 feet below the height we had attained, and partially obscuring the view of the lake, portions of the surface of which we could see were darkened by its shadow. The range of lakes visible in the west embraced the Saranacs, the St. Regis Waters and Tupper's Lake, though the latter was over fifty miles distant. The others visible were of smaller proportions, with which the region about Whiteface is studded.

We remained on the summit about four hours with no flagging of the interest which the sight had first inspired, and we only left when the time had been reached for our dinner. At 11 o'clock this was duly eaten, and soon after we commenced our descent to Lake Placid, which was accomplished with much less fatigue and with fewer mishaps than had attended our travel in the reverse direction. I am told that the path on the eastern side of Whiteface, from Wilmington, is much easier of ascent than the one from Lake Placid on the west. For the comfort of tourists I hope it is. But if both are equally bad, the views from the summit will amply repay for all the inconveniences and fatigue of the journey.

E. F. U.

THE NEW TROTTING PHENOMENON.

Mr. Robert Bonner's New Purchase—Young Pocahontas.

From Wilkes' Spirit.

The public having heard of Mr. BONNER's purchase of *Young Pocahontas*, and her transfer to his stable, to the company of the three fast mares, and the two noted geldings, want to know all about her. We are in receipt of many letters asking for information respecting the young mare, and some of them want a history and description of all Mr. BONNER's horses. We should recommend the latter to turn back to that volume of the *Spirit* which contains the "Three Fast Mares," by "Privateer," and when they have read that in addition to what we have to say about *Young Pocahontas*, they may "take a pull," and wait for another chapter concerning the latter, the *Auburn Horse* and *Lantern*. As long ago as last Summer, that of 1865, it was whispered among the amateurs, connoisseurs, and trainers of the trotting horses, that a gentleman of Boston, President of a bank, had a fast young mare, of rare beauty and distinguished pedigree. Her intelligence and docility were said to equal her breed and beauty. She was called the Bates mare, after her owner, and was often driven by the bank President's lady about Boston. She was then six years old, the produce of the renowned little horse *Ethan Allen*, and the tremendous chestnut mare from Butler County, Ohio, *Pocahontas* the pacer. Butler County has been celebrated for three things—first, as a great stronghold of the Democracy; second, as the vicinage in which *Pocahontas* was raised; third, as the birthplace of JIM EOFF, who is commonly quite modest in speaking of his antecedents, but discourses fluently enough about Butler County and *Pocahontas*. That the great mare was a chestnut with four white legs and a blaze; that she had good blood in her, and that her points were all strong and good, though plain to the eye; that she was taken South, and beat everything that came in her way, and was then brought to New-York and paced a mile to a wagon and driver of 265 lbs. in 2:17½, distancing *Hero*, is pretty well known. It is also well known that *Ethan Allen* was a very beautiful and fast trotting horse. He was not the best of stayers, and he wanted size to make a popular sire, but for symmetry of build and excellence of action he was never surpassed. Now, it occurred to the thoughtful that if these qualities had been happily fused and combined in the produce of this noted pair we might look for a phenomenon as the result. The big, plain, high-bred mare, who could take up weight and come banging along like a powerful locomotive, with a train of cars behind it, would give power, speed and the capacity to stay a distance. The little horse would contribute beauty, speed and the faultless trotting action for which he was so remarkable. It was like the famous cross between the coarse, lop-eared horse *Melbourne*, and the mares of the *Waxy* blood, which gave to England *West Australian*, *Blink Bonny*, &c. Up to the Fall of 1865, the young mare was never trained. Then, however, Mr. BATES consented to let DAN MACE have her for a short time. DANIEL "the Prophet"—for he always declared that this young mare was not only the most remarkable animal ever bred in the East, but would surpass anything recorded of any trotter under like circumstances—brought *Young Pocahontas* to Long Island and worked her for three weeks on the Fashion Course. He then took her over to Centreville to give her a trial. She went in harness, making the first mile in 2m. 25½s., and repeating in 2m. 23., trotting one-quarter in the repeating heat in 33s. She was then sent to Boston, and we have it upon good authority that neither DAN. or BENNY MACE could sleep sound all last Winter by reason of much thinking over that trial. It was, of course, a "dead secret," but somehow or another plenty beside ourselves knew something of it, and somebody told it to Mr. BONNER. It was before he had the *Auburn Horse*, of whom we may say in passing that he is trotting like *Old Pocahontas* paced—when the wind of her, as she passed along, was almost enough to knock a man over—but from that time *Young Pocahontas* as good as belonged to him. He had made up his mind to have her if she was the genuine article, and in April last communicated with a friend at Boston about her. That friend saw Mr. BATES, and received a promise that before the mare was sold or offered for sale, Mr. BONNER should time her. This promise was forgotten when MACE went on this Summer, and offered to pay $20,000 down, and take her away without trial or warranty. The fact is, that DAN. had been as indefatigable in his way as Mr. BONNER is, and had passed days and nights in sleepless activity until he found a partner ready to advance $20,000 to buy a mare he had never seen. Mr. Z. B. SIMMONS was so impressed by MACE's earnest assurances that the young mare surpassed all creation, that he advanced the money. When he had her secure in his own stable, MACE came up to us in great triumph, and invited us to see her. We went, and were so impressed with the beauty and power of the mare, that we took three ladies to inspect her, one of whom owns three or four fast trotters, and is a better judge of a horse than three parts of those who swagger about in pantaloons. *Young Pocahontas* is bay, with a clouded star in the forehead, and one white heel. She is a little more than fifteen hands high, and with great length and breadth for her inches. She is remarkably high behind, with big hips, and very great length from hip to whirl-bone. The angle to the stifle is also long, and that reversed to point of hock is lengthy again. The young mare's loins are strong, and arched like those of a greyhound, and she also resembles this fleet animal in her round ribs and deep-dropped brisket. The intelligence of her eye, and the goodness of her countenance, it is hard to describe, and her whole beauty is best expressed by a remark which fell from Commodore VANDERBILT. He stated, in conversation, that he would sooner have her than all the rest of Mr. BONNER's horses; "for," said he, "she is worth a hundred dollars a day only to look at." The mare has the clever action of her sire, and is a very easy, long, low strider. She is a remarkably fast walker. As soon as MACE and Mr. SIMMONS had her, the latter had an interview with Mr. BONNER, who said he would like to hear her price named. Mr. SIMMONS said he could not put a price upon her then, but he promised that whenever she was priced Mr. BONNER should have first refusal. This promise of the lottery manager was kept, though that of the bank President had been broken. Meantime, MACE informed us that he had driven *Young Pocahontas* over to Dubois' track, and had been offered $24,000 for her. "Well, DAN," said we, "you had better sell her; $20,000 is a good deal of money for you to have tied up in one horse's hide." He replied that it was, but continued, with an expletive more forcible than devout, "$20,000 won't buy a hair in her tail!" After that we advised that she should be taken to Buffalo and trotted, and MACE determined on this. Afterward, however, the *Blackstone Belle* party offered the match, and MACE promptly nailed them. In her trot at that place the track was heavy and sloppy, but the young mare went a quarter in 34s., as though she was only at exercise. After the best heat Mr. BONNER turned to HIRAM WOODRUFF and asked him what he thought she could have trotted it in as the track was, if MACE had let her have her head. "Heaven knows," said HIRAM, "certainly in 2:22 or 2:23. I wish you had her." Immediately after the race, Mr. BONNER got Mr. SIMMONS and MACE to name a price, and immediately took her. They wanted to keep her till the last of September, on a bargain contingent upon her trotting a mile in 2:20 to a wagon, but the Ledger stable was not full, and its owner determined that he must have her forthwith. He says that it is not yet so full but he will buy another fine fast horse if anybody has one of the right kind to sell.

THE FRUIT CROP IN THE WEST.

Raising Peaches in Illinois.

Correspondence of the Chicago Times.

DU QUOIN, Perry Co., Ill., Tuesday, Aug. 7, 1866.

One of the largest and most flourishing of the villages within this district is Du Quoin. The stranger who visits it will be apt to remember it chiefly for the coal mines which are worked in its vicinity, and which add much to its prosperity, but nothing to its beauty. We are not permitted to forget the mines, even in the most retired portions of the town; for there the sidewalks are made of broken coal, as roads are sometimes made of broken stone. Du Quoin is situated on what is known as Nine Mile Prairie, the first prairie north of the timbered lands of Egypt. It is a place of about 2,500 inhabitants. The surrounding country is generally cultivated with grain crops, or used for grazing. A large amount of tobacco is planted annually, and the shipments of this product in 1864 amounted to more than 600,000 pounds. But little attention has been paid to raising fruit. It seems to have been the general impression that it would not flourish here. Most farmers have young orchards of apples, most of them too young to bear much as yet; and a few persons have planted a goodly number of peach trees, though it has been the general opinion that this fruit would not thrive here. These orchards this year are bearing the

GREAT PEACH CROP

of the season. It is, moreover, remarkable for being almost the only peach crop of the season, As has been said, the crop from the 500,000 trees further south is almost a total failure this year; from Alton and vicinity we receive this year but a trifling amount of fruit; the crop at St. Joseph is estimated at from 2,000 to 15,000 boxes only; on Nine Mile Prairie alone, in the Northwest, do peaches seem to flourish this year. It is estimated that 100,000 boxes of peaches will be brought into Chicago this season from the stations on the 365 miles of the Illinois Central Railroad; and that of these 100,000 boxes, 60,000 will be shipped at Du Quoin; and of this quantity, probably one-half is the produce of the orchards of a single family. A single field of 50 acres contains one-third of this quantity. It is, perhaps, the most valuable crop that was ever raised on 50 acres of ground in the State of Illinois. This large field is the property of WINTERS BROS., and is situated directly adjoining the village. Indeed, part of it has been laid out into town lots and offered for sale. These gentlemen came to Du Quoin twenty years ago, and set out on this field the first year 1,000 and the next 7,000 peach trees. They were planted 20 feet apart, and now have so grown that they appear crowded, and form a dense thicket with their branches. The fourth year there were gathered from this orchard about 150 boxes; the fifth year, 5,000; the sixth, 5,000; the seventh, 1,000; the eighth, none; the ninth, 4 peaches. The tenth year's crop is now being gathered. It is, of course, impossible to estimate it exactly, but the proprietors, after examining and counting the trees with great care, have considered it necessary to order material for 27,000 boxes—this material alone costing $1,500. A small part of this material will be required for the produce of a young orchard owned by the same gentlemen; yet they reckon the produce of the old orchard at 20,000 boxes; and, indeed, it seems a moderate estimate. There are more than 6,000 large trees in bearing, almost every one of them loaded with fruit. A large number of these trees will bear from 10 to 15 boxes, and an estimate which gives but 3½ boxes per tree is certainly not extravagant. Some, however, think that the crop may not be greater than 15,000 boxes.

What makes this great crop the more valuable is the great scarcity of peaches this year. Almost always the first peaches shipped from this part of the State bear good prices, because they come into competition with the crop of no other section. When the St. Joseph orchards bear abundantly, the late peaches of Southern Illinois are sold much cheaper than the early ones. This year, however, there is no crop, north or south, early or late, to compete with; and it is probable that the peaches shipped in September will bear as good prices as those now received, and perhaps better. The first shipment made from this orchard, July 13, brought $3 50 to $4 per box, and these prices continued for about ten days. They have declined somewhat since, and now sell at from $1 75 to $2 50 per box. During the next ten days, the heaviest shipments will be made; they are received now at the rate of two car-loads daily; but perhaps one-half of the crop will be shipped between the middle of August and the middle of September. Reckoning the cost of boxing, shipping and selling at 75 cents per box, the reader can estimate for himself the value of the crop. One dollar per box has been repeatedly offered for the whole crop, delivered at Du Quoin. The probability is, that it will net the owner as much as $1 50 per box, or $30,000 as the profits of a single crop of a fifty-acre field, nearly 200 miles from market!—a sum sufficient to buy a dozen fields just as large, and just as favorably situated for raising peaches, a few miles further from the station.

This orchard is remarkable chiefly for being the largest and the oldest in the vicinity. But all peach trees in the neighborhood three years old and upward, are likewise loaded with fruit. On one farm a mile east of the town, are 30 acres of peach trees. Of these, 20 acres were planted seven years ago. Quite a number of these have died, and their places are filled by trees three and four years old. On the other 10 acres the trees are only three years old. All, young and old, are loaded with fruit, and the produce of the orchard is estimated at from 5,000 to 6,000 boxes. The whole crop was sold about the middle of June, when it was yet uncertain, for $5,000, delivered at the station. Some idea of the value of the crop may be gathered from the fact, that its proceeds purchased a fine, well-improved farm, considerably larger in extent than the peach orchard whose fruit paid for it—the buildings and fences on which are estimated to be worth $2,000, and which contains a peach orchard of about 25 acres of trees, nearly as large as those which bore the fruit that bought it.

It has been said that this has not been considered a fruit country; and, notwithstanding the great crop of this year, the question is still asked, can peaches be raised here?

It is true that the soil seems, in some respects, less suited to the growth of fruit trees than that further south. Those who have had most experience in this section say that the soil seems too rich, and to lack drainage. Trees almost always grow rapidly, but, unless care is taken in the preparation and the cultivation of the ground, not always healthily. That the soil is stronger, may be gathered from the size of the trees in the orchard which has been named. This orchard of trees ten years old, planted twenty feet apart, is already too close, and its owners are very decided in the opinion that peach trees on the prairies should never be set less than 25 feet apart. It will be seen from the history of their orchard, that it has, in the seven years since its arrival at a bearing age, borne three paying crops of fruit, besides the present great one. The total failure of the crop for the two previous years discouraged most of the farmers on the prairies. So precious was the crop deemed, that this Spring, when the fruit had already set, many believed that it would not mature. The growers refused to sell at this time a village lot from their orchard for $450, reserving the fruit for this year. For $40 additional they offered to sell the crop. This offer was refused. The peaches on this lot will bring them fully $500.

The great enemies of the peach crop further south are the rot and the curculio. Hitherto neither the rot nor the curculio has injured the crop on the prairies to an extent worth noticing. Here and there you may find a peach bored by the curculio, and here and there one shriveling with the rot. At Cobden the three rarely fail to set a good crop; but of late years the crop seldom succeeds in maturing. At Du Quoin, on the other hand, fruit buds are apt to be all killed in the Winter, and often not a peach sets on the trees in the Spring; but if the fruit once sets it rarely fails to ripen. That the farmers can well afford to wait for a crop is excellently illustrated this year, when the profits of an orchard will be greater than the entire proceeds of ten grain crops from a field of equal size. Most men have been convinced of this; and though they look for many failures, they will plant large orchards of peaches next Spring.

A GREAT HAIL-STORM IN ILLINOIS.

Terrible Devastation at Sycamore.

From the Sycamore (Ill.) True Republican, Aug 8.

A most desolating hail-storm—probably the most destructive storm ever experienced in this section of country—swept over us on Friday evening last, destroying every kind of vegetation, beating into the earth the rich fields of ripened grain as would the tramp of an army, tearing to pieces great fields of promising corn, stripping orchards of their fruit, and shattering every pane of glass exposed to its fury. The storm came from the northwest, and one who observed its approach speaks of it as a dense black cloud, from which depended a dark bag or sack, which swayed to and fro, and finally divided as it swept on its way. The lighter portion passed through this village and for a distance of a mile or so to the south. With a crash like a volley from a million muskets, every glass exposed toward the north was shivered to atoms. Hail-stones measuring seven and eight inches in circumference fell by millions. We have listened with incredulity to stories of hail-stones as large as hen's eggs, but on this occasion they were visible to every person in town, and fully equal to the largest productions of the most gigantic Shanghaes. The hail fell only for two or three minutes here, but it did great damage. Every skylight in the place was shattered to atoms, and the fine glass fronts of the stores went in with a crash. The northern windows were all broken, and vegetation somewhat severely damaged. Two little boys looking for their cows in the west part of the town were knocked down senseless. Pigs and lambs were killed, and dead birds are seen in great numbers. Two or three miles to the north the hail fell for more than half an hour, and there the injury and destruction were most severe. For a strip of two or three miles in width, and we know not how long, the farmers generally consider their standing crops entirely destroyed. They were in the midst of harvest, and many fine fields of wheat and oats were yet uncut. They never were more sure of an abundant crop, the finest for many years, yet in one short hour every grain that was standing was threshed out or beaten into the earth, and in some cases the entire product of the year destroyed.

DREW LOVELL estimates his loss at $2,000. He speaks of the huge hail-stones appearing to come horizontally through his house, driving the family into the cellar, breaking mirrors and destroying all his carpets. H. H. BENSON lost his entire crop. His corn is cut off near the ground, and will not produce a peck to the acre. PETER JOHOSON has lost his whole unharvested crop. CHAUNCY SIXBURY lost his oats and corn, and in fact the same is true of that entire section. Many tenants of farms are left penniless. The fine orchard of Mr. NELSON MAXFIELD was entirely stripped of fruit, his corn is destroyed and his small grain not in the shock is worthless. As an instance of the fury of the storm, he mentions that a large mirror, eighteen feet distant from a window and on the opposite side of the room, was broken by the hail. NELSON MAXFIELD lost seventy acres of corn. EPHRAIM HALL lost his entire crop of small grain and corn, not having harvested any of it. We hear of the storm extending as far as Elgin on the east, and from Galena on the north. It is doubtful if a quarter of a million of dollars would repay the losses it has occasioned here.

SHOCKING ACCIDENT AT DETROIT.

Falling of the Iron Roof of the New Central Railroad Freight House—A Number of Persons Injured.

From the Detroit Post, Aug. 6.

On Saturday afternoon, at 5:45 o'clock a terrible accident happened at the Michigan Central depot, by which the lives of a large number of men were endangered, and a number escaped almost miraculously. The workmen employed in constructing the new freight house at the lower end of the depot, while engaged in their work heard and saw signs that indicated the falling of the heavy iron roof, but before they could get out of the way it came down, burying about a dozen men in the ruins, and injuring the most of them severely. The work of putting up the roof had progressed rapidly, eight rafters, fifteen feet apart, having been laid, and the work of putting on the iron shingles commenced, when the roof suddenly fell eastward and inward.

About thirty men were employed in and around the place, and it is really wonderful that so few were injured. The rafters were very heavy, being made of solid wrought iron in the shape of a T rail, six inches wide and about forty feet in length, yet so great was their weight that the fall bent many of them in two. The massive supports of the roof were twisted and bent in every shape and some broken off like reeds.

During the morning a number of those who were engaged in putting on the roof noticed that the framework had slipped westward two or three inches, and the attention of the contractors being called to it, it was pulled back by means of ropes and guys, and supposed to be perfectly secure.

The cause of the accident has not as yet been ascertained, but it is thought that the weight was too great for the strength of the material, and the beams not fastened securely enough in the masonry. This, however, is more the opinion of those who were at work on the building, and it is almost probable that they were excited and frightened, and consequently unable to form a correct judgment. But in one thing they all concur, and that is, had the roof been finished to the gable ends, it never could have fallen. There will probably be a thorough investigation of the cause of this accident, and it will then be determined whether the fault lies with those who contracted to put up the roof or the architect who drew the plans.

The greater portion of the injured men belonged in Cleveland, and consequently it is difficult to learn their names and circumstances, but those who were hurt badly were carefully attended, and will probably recover. Their names are as follows: VALENTINE LEE bruised about the head and several ribs broken; MICHAEL FALLAHE, skull broken and otherwise hurt; THOMAS FALLAHE, badly bruised about the body; JOHN WALLACE, on whose chest one of the rafters fell, very badly crushed. These men are all residents of this city. LEE lives at the Larned House, the two FALLAHE's on Porter-street, between Fifth and Sixth streets, and WALLACE on the corner of Dudley and Baker streets. MORT. WILLIAMS, of Cleveland, who was underneath the roof, riveting the lower side of the iron plate, was also badly injured, and was taken home last evening on the *City of Cleveland*. A number of others were more or less hurt, and in the excitement it was impossible to ascertain their names. Several had narrow escapes, having just left the building before the accident.

Fearful Tumble—A Sleeping Child Falls from a Fourth-story Window.

From the Ohio Statesman.

One of the most remarkable accidents that we ever heard of, considering its results, happened about 12 o'clock on Saturday night to a little girl about nine years of age, daughter of CHARLES A. POLAND, who resides at No. 267 South High-street, in the block on the west side of the street known as Constans' Building. The child was sleeping in a bed with a little sister in a room in the fourth story, where her parents were also sleeping. She had occasionally been known to get up in her sleep and go to other beds, and once, we learn, was discovered sitting asleep in a window. But so seldom did these somnambulic states occur, that none of the family apprehended any dangerous result to the little girl.

On Saturday night, it appears, she must have left her bed in her sleep and gone to a window where, from some cause, she must have fallen. In her descent she struck one of the iron rods used for the support of an awning. This rod was elastic, and was found bent or crooked at the place where the body of the little girl struck it. Striking this rod broke the fall, and by the rebound she was thrown out from the building, so that she fell on the brick pavement of the sidewalk, about six feet from the front wall of the building. It was doubtless owing to this rebound that the child escaped without loss of life or limb.

Soon after the girl was discovered on the sidewalk she became partially conscious, and finding blood on her face and hands, inquired where she was. She was told she had fallen from the window. Upon this, she requested the gentlemen to go up into the room and tell her little sister not to go to the window lest she too should fall out. While she was being carried up stairs into the family dwelling, she immediately recognized her parents and friends, and conversed with them.

The principal apparent injuries sustained by the child were the scraping and blistering of her hands—one of them pretty severely—and the knocking out and breaking off of two or three teeth. There are scratches and bruises on her face, an abrasion of the skin on her breast, and a bruise on one of her knees. Otherwise, her head and body escaped apparent injury, and her physician thinks she will soon recover from the effects of her terrible fall. She must have fallen about forty feet, striking on the brick pavement below, and her escape with so little injury seems providential and almost miraculous.

A Maniac's Death.

From the Schuyler (Ill.) Citizen.

On Sunday, the 10th inst., Mrs. FARNSWORTH, aged about 25 years, and the mother of three children, the youngest about three months old, was sent to our county poor farm by the overseer of the poor of Woodstock Township. She had been found in the woods naked on the Wednesday previous, a raving maniac. After being in the Poor-house a short time, she took a seat on the porch, when a kitten coming by, she seized it around the neck with one hand, and deliberately tore out its eyes. Soon after she killed the old cat in the same manner, and then ran after one of Mr. AUSTIN's little children, with a similar intent undoubtedly, but the screams of the child brought it timely assistance. She was then locked up in one of the rooms of the house, but managed to get out, having torn off every shred of her clothing. A room was prepared by nailing up the window and doors with strong bars, but she made her escape from this also; and upon being put back would throw herself headformost against the door and walls of the room, and tear up her bed and clothing. Manacles and a straight jacket were then placed upon her, and the floor of her room covered to the depth of a foot or more with straw, but she continued to throw herself against the walls and chimney, and would also scrape the straw from the floor, and springing up light down on her head and shoulders. Once or twice a dose of morphine was given her, causing her to sleep several hours, but she would wake up as wild as ever. Finally, on Wednesday afternoon, after striking her head against the door, she was heard to make a singular moaning noise, and on entering her room she was found gasping her last, with the blood oozing from her mouth and nostrils.

Her head and entire body, it was found while being prepared for burial, were black with bruises, and her head beaten to a jelly. She resided near Crooked Creek, above Ripley, and her insanity is attributed to domestic infelicity. She is said to have been a very handsome woman.

Dreadful Accident at Portland, Ky.

From the Louisville Journal, April 9.

About a quarter before two o'clock, Tuesday afternoon, an accident occurred at Notre Dame Church, in Portland, by which two men were instantly killed. Notre Dame, a Catholic Church, is being rebuilt, and on a larger scale than the old building. The new walls were erected before the old walls inside were torn down, and the old brick were used in the building. The old wall had all been torn down, except a portion of that on the outside of the building, and Tuesday a gang of twenty men were at work, under the direction of Mr. JOHN KESLAR, in undermining the old wall and preparing to pull it down by ropes. After dinner, Rev. Father PEYTHION, the Pastor of Notre Dame, who was observing the work, cautioned the workmen, and begged of them to cease their work with the pickaxes and to try the ropes in pulling it over. All of the men retired, when Mr. KESLAR picked up a pick, and walked up to the wall and struck several blows. The wall, twenty feet high, toppled and commenced to fall, and Mr. KESLAR ran, but not soon enough, for the wall caught and crushed him in its descent. An Irish laborer, MARTIN DAVIN, who was cleaning brick, was passing near the corner when he heard the men shout that the wall was falling. Confused and frightened, he ran toward Mr. KESLAR, and with him was crushed by the falling wall. They were both instantly killed. KESLAR was a man aged about 45 years, and leaves a wife and a large family. MARTIN DAVIN was aged about 31 years, and leaves a wife and a family of six children, who were dependent upon him for their support.

OPERATIONS OF BURGLARS IN WEST PHILADELPHIA.—The daring burglary of Wednesday night in West Philadelphia, in which the depredators, armed with pistols and knives, and disguised by false whiskers, terrified the inmates and secured $2,400, was followed on Friday night by an attempt to enter the store and dwelling of Mr. PRESTON HILL, in Paschalville, near the scene of the outrage first alluded to. Mr. HILL, hearing a noise at the front of his house, went down stairs, armed with a gun, which was loaded with shot, and going out of the back door, and reaching the corner of the house, saw four men, with a carriage and horses close by. At that moment one of the men was in the act of entering the house through a window, and Mr. HILL, calling to him, asked him what he was doing. Frightened to find that he was discovered, the fellow ran off, and the gun was discharged, as believed, with effect, as he made an exclamation as if wounded. Some of the shot entered the body of the horse, and the animal started off at a furious speed, breaking the carriage to pieces, and not stopping until they reached the Blue Bell Tavern-yard. JOHN CAMPBELL, supposed to be one of the robbers, was found concealed in the bushes, as alleged, by Officer DALES, and was committed on Saturday for trial by Mayor MCMICHAEL. CAMPBELL is said to have been in the carriage when the shot was fired. The horses and carriage had been hired of a livery-stable keeper in the city.—*Philadelphia Ledger, Aug. 13.*

THE INDIANS.

Report of Col. Leavenworth, Indian Agent—Fair Treatment will Prevent Depredations.

From the National Republican, Aug. 14.

From Col. J. A. LEAVENWORTH, United States Indian Agent for the Kiowas, Camanches and Apaches, known as the wild tribes of the Plains, who arrived in town from Fort Zarah, near the Big Bend of the Arkansas River, we learn some interesting particulars relative to the condition of affairs in the country lying between the river mentioned and the Platte. The long residence of Col. LEAVENWORTH in the Southwest as an officer of the Government, his intimate knowledge of the Indian character, and his thorough acquaintance with their wants, give to his representations more than ordinary trustworthiness. The Colonel went out early in April last, and during his sojourn in the Indian country mentioned had "talks" with every petty and principal chief of the tribes named, as well as those of the Cheyennes and Arrapahoes. He represents the Camanches, Kiowas, and Apaches as at present peaceably disposed toward the Government, and during his visit heard of but few cases of outrages committed on the whites. The Cheyennes, however, do not seem disposed to cherish amicable relations with the Government, being broken up in small predatory bands, which are continually committing minor depredations on the whites.

The latter Indians are clamorous in their demands to be permitted to settle in what is known as the Smoky Hill country, demands which the Government could not possibly accede to, owing to the fact that the Kansas branch of the Union Pacific Railroad will pass through that region. The Colonel speaks highly of the Camanches, whom he believes to be the finest type of the red man, both morally and physically, to be found on the Continent. They subsist almost entirely by hunting, little attention to agriculture being paid among them. The vast herds of buffaloes which darkened the plains a few years ago are fast disappearing, and, in the opinion of our informant, some measures should be taken to prevent the ultimate actual starvation of these Indians, and the inevitable hostilities which are the natural consequence of privation and suffering. Col. LEAVENWORTH is of the opinion that if the Government would more conscientiously observe its treaties, and distribute promised annuities more promptly, that its relations with the Indians would be far more pleasant and satisfactory than at present.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE NEW ASSEMBLY DISTRICTS.

Report of the Special Committee of the Board of Supervisors—The City Divided into Twenty-one Assembly Districts.

The Special Committee appointed by the Board of Supervisors, in accordance with an act of the Legislature, to redistrict the City and County of New-York, concluded its labors and the report submitted has been adopted by the Board. Under this new arrangement, the several Assembly districts are bounded as follows:

The First District shall consist of all that part of the City south of a line drawn from the Hudson River through the centre of Canal-street to Broadway, down Broadway to the intersection of Park-row and Broadway, thence through Park-row to Spruce-street, through Spruce-street to Gold-street, through Gold-street to Ferry-street, through Ferry-street to Peck-slip, thence through Peck-slip to the East River; including Governor's, Ellis' and Bedlow's Islands, in the bay belonging to the City, and within its jurisdiction.

The Second District shall be bounded southerly and westerly by the First District, thence through Walker-street to Elm-street, through Elm-street to White-street, through White-street to Baxter-street, through Baxter-street to Bayard-street, through Bayard-street to the Bowery, down the Bowery to Catharine-street, thence down Catharine-street to the East River, and easterly by the river.

The Third District shall be bounded southerly by the Second District, thence up Broadway to Houston-street, through Houston-street to the Bowery, down the Bowery to Bayard-street.

The Fourth District shall be bounded southerly by the Second District, thence up Division-street to Grand-street, down Grand-street to the East River, and easterly by the river.

The Fifth District shall be bounded southerly by the First District, thence up Broadway to Houston-street, through Houston-street to Macdougal-street, through Macdougal-street to Amity-street, through Amity-street to Sixth-avenue, down Sixth-avenue through Carmine-street to Bleecker-street, through Bleecker-street to Leroy-street, and down Leroy-street the Hudson River, and westerly by the river.

The Sixth District shall be bounded southerly by the Fourth District, thence through Norfolk-street to Rivington-street, down Rivington-street to the East River, and easterly the river.

The Seventh District shall be bounded southerly by the Third and Fifth Districts, thence up the Bowery to Fourteenth-street, through Fourteenth-street to Sixth-avenue, up the Sixth-avenue to Sixteenth-street, down Sixteenth-street to the Eighth-avenue, down the Eighth-avenue to Greenwich-avenue, through Greenwich-avenue to the Sixth-avenue, and through Sixth-avenue to Amity-street.

The Eighth District shall be bounded southerly by the Fourth District, westerly by the Third District, thence through Stanton-street to Clinton-street, through Clinton-street to Houston-street, down Houston-street to the East River; thence by the river to Rivington-street, through Rivington-street to Norfolk-street, and down Norfolk-street to Division-street.

The Ninth District shall be bounded southerly by the Fifth District, easterly by the Seventh District, thence through Sixteenth-street to the Hudson River, and westerly by the river.

The Tenth District shall be bounded southerly by the Eighth District, thence through Clinton-street to Avenue B, through Avenue B to Seventh-street, through Seventh-street to the Bowery, and down the Bowery to Stanton-street.

The Eleventh District shall be bounded southerly by the Seventh District, thence through Fourth-avenue to Twenty-sixth-street, through Twenty-sixth-street to Madison-avenue, through Madison-avenue to Fortieth-street, down Fortieth-street to Sixth-avenue, down the Sixth-avenue to Thirty-second-street, down Thirty-second-street to Ninth-avenue, down Ninth-avenue to Twenty-sixth-street, through Twenty-sixth-street to Sixth-avenue, and thence through the Sixth-avenue to Fourteenth-street.

The Twelfth District shall be bounded southerly by the Eighth District, thence through Avenue B to Fourteenth-street, down Fourteenth-street to the East River, and easterly by the river.

The Thirteenth District shall be bounded southerly by the Seventh and Ninth Districts, thence through the Sixth-avenue to Twenty-sixth-street, down Twenty-sixth-street to the Hudson River, and westerly by the river.

The Fourteenth District shall be bounded southerly by the Tenth District, easterly by the Twelfth District, westerly by the Seventh District, thence through Fourteenth-street, from the Bowery to Avenue B.

The Fifteenth District shall be bounded southerly by the Thirteenth District, thence through Ninth-avenue to Thirty-second-street, easterly by the Eleventh District, thence through Fortieth-street to the Hudson River, and westerly by the river.

The Sixteenth District shall be bounded southerly by the Twelfth, Fourteenth and Seventeenth Districts, thence through Fourth-avenue to Twenty-sixth-street, down Twenty-sixth-street to the East River, and easterly by the river.

The Seventeenth District shall be bounded southerly by the Fifteenth District, thence up the Sixth-avenue to Fifty-fifth-street, through Fifty-fifth-street to the Hudson River, and westerly by the river.

The Eighteenth District shall be bounded southerly by the Sixteenth and Eleventh Districts, westerly by the Eleventh District, thence through Fortieth-street to the East River, and easterly by the river.

The Nineteenth District shall be bounded southerly by the Seventeenth District; thence through Sixth-avenue to Fifty-ninth-street; through Fifty-ninth-street to the Fifth-avenue; up the Fifth-avenue to One Hundred and Tenth-street; down One Hundred and Tenth-street to the Eighth-avenue; up the Eighth-avenue to the Harlem River; by the Harlem River to Kingsbridge; by Spuyten Duyvel Creek to the Hudson River, and westerly by the river.

The Twentieth District shall be bounded southerly by the Eighteenth and Eleventh Districts, westerly by the Seventeenth and Nineteenth Districts; thence down Seventieth-street to the East River, and easterly by the river, including Blackwell's Island, (in the East River,) belonging to the City and within its jurisdiction.

The Twenty-first District shall be bounded southerly by the Twentieth District, westerly by the Nineteenth District, easterly by the Harlem River, from Seventieth-street to the intersection of Eighth-avenue and the river, including Ward's and Randall's Islands.

Resolved, That the Clerk of this Board be and he is hereby directed to file in the office of the Secretary of State, and of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, a description of said Assembly Districts, as above set forth, specifying in such description the population of each of the Districts aforesaid, according to the enumeration or census of the inhabitants of the State, taken in the year 1865.

The population of the districts is as follows:

	Population.
First Assembly District.	
First Ward, complete	7,930
Second Ward, complete	884
Third Ward, complete	2,198
Fifth Ward, complete	12,490
Total	23,502
Second Assembly District.	
Fourth Ward, complete	12,764
Sixth Ward, part of	11,294
Total	24,058
Third Assembly District.	
Sixth Ward, part of	4,511
Fourteenth Ward, complete	17,704
Total	22,215
Fourth Assembly District.	
Seventh Ward, complete	27,054
Fifth Assembly District.	
Eighth Ward, complete	22,688
Ninth Ward, part of	5,585
Fifteenth Ward, part of	1,230
Total	29,503
Sixth Assembly District.	
Thirteenth Ward, complete	21,861
Seventh Assembly District.	
Ninth Ward, part of	2,387
Fifteenth Ward, part of	16,873
Sixteenth Ward, part of	4,622
Total	23,882
Eighth Assembly District.	
Tenth Ward, complete	22,971
Eleventh Ward, part of	8,620
Seventeenth Ward, part of	5,413
Total	37,004
Ninth Assembly District.	
Ninth Ward, part of	24,725
Sixteenth Ward, part of	3,865
Total	28,590
Tenth Assembly District.	
Seventeenth Ward, part of	27,300
Eleventh Assembly District.	
Eighteenth Ward, part of	9,415
Twentieth Ward, part of	13,290
Twenty-first Ward, part of	7,080
Total	29,785
Twelfth Assembly District.	
Eleventh Ward, part of	37,564
Thirteenth Assembly District.	
Sixteenth Ward, part of	24,425
Fourteenth Assembly District.	
Seventeenth Ward, part of	28,740
Fifteenth Assembly District.	
Twentieth Ward, part of	34,808
Sixteenth Assembly District.	
Eighteenth Ward, part of	27,744
Seventeenth Assembly District.	
Twenty-second Ward, part of	27,262
Eighteenth Assembly District.	
Twenty-first Ward, part of	23,030
Nineteenth Assembly District.	
Twelfth Ward, part of	11,455
Twenty-second Ward, part of	11,764
Total	23,219
Twentieth Assembly District.	
Nineteenth Ward, part of	23,839
Twenty-first Assembly District.	
Twelfth Ward, part of	11,764
Nineteenth Ward, part of	8,500
Total	20,264

Recapitulation—Population of Assembly Districts.

First Assembly District	23,502
Second Assembly District	24,058
Third Assembly District	22,215
Fourth Assembly District	27,054
Fifth Assembly District	29,503
Sixth Assembly District	23,861
Seventh Assembly District	27,882
Eighth Assembly District	37,004
Ninth Assembly District	28,590
Tenth Assembly District	27,300
Eleventh Assembly District	29,785
Twelfth Assembly District	37,564
Thirteenth Assembly District	24,425
Fourteenth Assembly District	28,740
Fifteenth Assembly District	34,808
Sixteenth Assembly District	27,744
Seventeenth Assembly District	27,262
Eighteenth Assembly District	23,030
Nineteenth Assembly District	23,219
Twentieth Assembly District	23,839
Twenty-first Assembly District	20,264
Total	565,649

CHOLERA.

Derelict Physicians—The Disease Conquered in New-York—Cases in Brooklyn.

The cases of cholera reported at the office of Dr. DALTON, Sanitary Superintendent, do not cover the whole ground which is occupied by and claimed for that disease, but they do present the result of the investigations of the Sanitary Inspectors in the cases which are reported to the Sanitary Superintendent from all sources. That all the cases of cholera occurring in this City are not reported at Dr. DALTON'S office, is not the fault of the Sanitary Department, but of the physicians who are treating cases of cholera, and who persist in disobeying the law by omitting to give notice to the Board of Health, through the Sanitary Superintendent, of such cases as they may have under treatment which are of a contagious character, cholera being of that class. It is now an admitted fact that physicians regarded as of excellent standing in their profession, not only do not report cases of cholera for which they are prescribing, but in cases of death from cholera actually make further violation of the law, for various purposes, by certifying death to have resulted from some one of the symptoms of cholera, instead of plainly saying cholera. Of course this omission must upset all scientific theories relative to the disease and its operations, while it garbles the records of the Board of Health, which should be kept with the utmost precision. The law on this subject is plainly set forth in the 20th section of the Code of Health Ordinances, which is as follows:

> That every physician shall report to this Board, in writing, every person (and state of his or her disease, and his or her place of dwelling and name, if known,) which such physician has prescribed for or attended, or having a contagious disease, during any part of the preceding twenty-four hours; but not more than two reports shall be required in one week concerning the same person; and except that, one such report to be made daily concerning all the patients at any hospital, asylum or institution shall be sufficient; but every attending or practicing physician thereat must, at his peril, see that such report is or has been made by some attending physician.

The law being thus plainly published, may aid the memories of the forgetful.

The cases of cholera reported on the Health Bulletin yesterday till 5 o'clock P. M. were as follows:

GEORGE MYERS, aged 42 years, Germany, No. 323 Broome-street, died Aug. 14.

EDWARD STREIGHT, aged 18 years, Germany, No. 278 West Fortieth-street, died Aug. 14.

A case reported at No. 1,319 Third-avenue.

MARY MURPHY, aged 27 years, Ireland, No. 63 Washington-street. Removed to hospital.

SAMUEL BURCHELL, aged 63 years, United States, colored, No. 9 Mission-place.

BRIDGET DUNN, aged 32 years, Ireland, No. 221 Broadway, died Aug. 15.

JOHN SMITH, aged 45 years, laborer, German, Sixty-seventh-street, near Eighth-avenue, died Aug. 15.

GEORGE BLOOM, No. 68 Greenwich-street. Removed to hospital.

DEATHS REPORTED.

The following is a list of the certificates of deaths from cholera received for the twenty-four hours ending 2 P. M. Aug. 15:

Aug. 14, JOHN GYSIN, aged 1 year; died at No. 430 West Thirty-sixth-street.

Aug. 14, MARY BOYLE, aged 35; died at No. 287 Sixth-avenue; ill twelve hours.

Aug. 14, GEO. MEYER, aged 42; died at No. 323 Broome-street; ill one day.

Aug. 14, PATRICK CARROLL, aged 11; died at Red House; ill one day.

Aug. 15, ELIZABETH WINNEY, aged 24; died at Red House; ill one day.

Aug. 15, BRIDGET DUNN, aged 32; died at Battery Hospital; ill fourteen hours.

Aug. 14, JOHN DONOHUE, aged 40; died at Battery Hospital; ill eight hours.

Aug. 15, JOHN SMITH, aged 45; died at Sixty-seventh-street and Eighth-avenue; ill five hours.

Aug. 15, DORA LIPPMANN, aged 8; died at No. 335 Hudson-street; ill one day and six hours.

Total deaths, 9.

WARD'S ISLAND.

The report from Ward's Island received yesterday morning set forth that since last report the number of admissions to the Cholera Hospital was 3, died 2, remaining in Hospital 11.

BATTERY HOSPITAL.

The report from Battery Hospital yesterday morning was as follows: In Hospital at last report 7, received since 3, discharged 1, died 2, remaining 7.

FRESH AIR AS A DISINFECTANT.

The following letter from Dr. LEWIS W. LEEDS, is worthy the attention of all. Dr. LEEDS has studied the subject of ventilation thoroughly, and during the war was employed by the Government to inspect our army hospitals, and see that his ideas in reference to their ventilation were complied with:

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Aug. 15, 1866.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

On my return to the City last evening my attention was called to a letter published here three or four days ago from Dr. HAMILTON, in reference to the cholera on Blackwell's Island. That probably is one of the most rapid and remarkable cures of epidemic cholera on record. The means used are worth studying.

The doctor thinks the *cause* of the disease on that island was "mainly confinement and over-crowding." The sanitary means adopted by the doctor to "drive the cholera from the Workhouse in from three to five days," are thus described by him:

"The inmates were distributed as far as the vacant places in the building would permit: the cell doors were left open at night; the night-buckets were supplied with disinfectants and left outside; the women's cooking rooms were converted into hospital wards, and the women *were kept out of doors from morning until night;* corn meal and molasses were taken from the diet table; coffee, tea and vegetables were added; at night each inmate was required to take—whisky one ounce, water three ounces, tincture capsicum fifteen drops, [These people are our City vagrants, and probably are habitually intemperate.] A variety of disinfectants were employed freely and constantly in every vessel and closet which received excreta; even the excreta from the stomach were disinfected immediately after they were received into a vessel or fell upon the floor; stoves were placed in each hospital ward to insure a draft; *all windows were kept open night and day.*"

I believe there are few more valuable prescriptions contained in so few words on record.

Now what had fresh air to do with it? No doubt giving them coffee and tea or their usual stimulants, was an excellent thing; but overcrowding being the cause did not "keeping all the windows open day and night, and the cell doors open at night (as well as day) removing the night-buckets, and placing stoves in the wards to increase the circulation," from the most radical and important change in the whole programme? And should we not learn from this that fresh air is the most valuable curative as well as preventive medicine and disinfectant we have at hand?

Could Dr. HAMILTON have the same control over all the citizens of this City, and his prescriptions be as promptly executed as they were at the workhouse by the official Board of Control, or if the windows and doors could be kept open in all occupied apartments *night and day*, as they were there, we certainly have good grounds for believing that instead of nearly one thousand deaths that occurred last week, there would scarcely have been more than one-half that number.

Now Dr. HAMILTON and the Commissioners of Charities and Corrections have not that power. The people intrusted this power to the Board of Health, but they seem too timid to use it. The whole Summer has nearly passed, and I have not heard of their giving an order for one line of instructions as to any specific means of obtaining efficient ventilation—not so much as to order or advise the raising of a single window. What better can be done than for the Press of this City to undertake it? If they would undertake it in good earnest, they could accomplish a great reform in this City in six months.

Teach the people that they must have fresh air, especially at night, and that they should sleep with their windows open at night, throughout the year, Summer and Winter; that they must have fresh air; if it is too cold warm it, or cover up with extra clothing, but they *must have fresh air*.

Yours Truly, LEWIS W. LEEDS,
110 Broadway, N. Y.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.

Estimate of Funds Required by the Board of Health for the Ensuing Year—The Police Expenses—Opinion in Reference Thereto.

At the meeting of the Board of Supervisors, held yesterday afternoon, B. F. MANNIERE, Treasurer of the Board of Health, presented his estimate of the amount of funds which will be required by the Health Commissioners for the ensuing year. It is as follows:

General expenses		$50,000 00
Proportion to New-York Co.	$41,176 47	
Proportion to Kings County	8,823 53—	50,000 00
COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.		
Direct expenses		$33,700 00
Proportion of general expenses		41,176 47
Total		$74,876 47

The estimates for 1866 are as follows:

General expenses, (New-York and Kings Counties)	$30,966 65
Proportion for New-York County	22,913 73
Proportion for Kings County	8,052 94
County of New-York, direct expenses	37,933 33
Proportion of general expenses	22,913 73
Total	$60,847 06
Extraordinary expenses under sec. 16, chap. 74, by reason of impending pestilence	$50,000 00
Sums to be expended under sec. 14, chap. 74, to be received back from persons and corporations	40,000 00
Total	$150,847 06

Referred to the Committee on Annual Taxes.

A summary report was presented by the Committee on Volunteering, of their operations in filling the last quota.

The number of men raised was	7,193
Claimed to be due Government on 25th of September, 1865	9,278
Whole number raised by the City and County during the rebellion	148,676
Expenditure in raising the quota under last call	$533,234 31
Of which $2,565,150 00 has been reimbursed by the State.	
Deposited for substitutes under last call	604,910 00
Paid for 627 substitutes	490,695 00
Being so much saved to the County funds	
Returned to depositors	114,305 00

The committee is still engaged in reimbursing those individuals who paid for substitutes under the last call for volunteers.

Corporation Counsel RICHARD O'GORMAN sent in a communication giving it as his opinion that the duty of the Board of Excise to appropriate funds in their hands, after deducting expenses of collection, to the expenses of the Metropolitan Police Department, should be performed by them before they can require the Metropolitan Police Department to certify to the Board of Supervisors an estimate of expenses for the Police Department. Mr. O'GORMAN says "that estimate I do not understand to mean merely an estimate of the total amount of salaries, &c., but an estimate of the amount which is actually required to be raised by taxation after giving credit for any funds from other sources which the provisions of the law have placed in the hands of the Commissioners or appropriated to the expenses of their department. In this view of the case, it seems to me to be the duty of the Police Commissioners—first, to enforce the appropriation of the moneys in the hands of the Board of Excise to the expenses of their department before they become entitled to enforce the levy and collection of the additional amount necessary by tax upon the property of the county. I therefore conclude that it is not your duty to levy and collect the additional sum asked for by the Police Commissioners, while the large sum named in the report of your Committee on Annual Taxes, which has been appropriated by law to the support of the Police Department, is lying in the hands of the Board of Excise. I have not arrived at this conclusion without doubt and hesitation, but while any doubt exists, I cannot advise such a course of procedure as might unnecessarily add to the burden already imposed upon the taxable property of the county this item of $317,391, while, as you inform me, a million of dollars remains unexpended and legally applicable for that purpose."

The communication was refered, and the Board adjourned to 12 M., on Monday next.

REVENUE FRAUDS.

Surreptitious Distillation of Whisky—Seizure of an Illicit Distillery.

The Internal Revenue officers have shown considerable activity recently in suppressing the unwarranted manufacture of whisky. Several distilleries, conducted in a contraband manner, have been seized upon in this City, and others in Brooklyn and Jersey City have fallen under the eye of the law. Of course, all liquor found on the premises is confiscated by the officers, and the manufacturers thereof taken into custody. It has seldom been found, however, that the evaders of the revenue laws had much of a stock on hand, their arrangements for disposing of it being so complete that it is merged in the stock of some regular dealer almost as soon as made. Information was recently brought to Mr. LEWIS, one of the Internal revenue agents whose business it is to attend to such matters, that a subterranean distillery was doing a good business in Fourteenth-street. He accordingly set his men to work, and after considerable difficulty they succeeded in ferreting out the place. They finally made a descent into the bowels of the earth, at the place indicated, and there discovered two complete stills in successful operation. Ten barrels of the surreptitious liquor were found on the premises. The officers have fully implicated three men, one of them quite well known as a liquor-dealer possessing considerable money in the distillery seized, but it is known that others whose arrest is desired are connected with the business, and hence we are requested not to mention any names. The working up of this case has placed the officer in possession of information which will shortly lead to the seizure of more extensive distilleries of the same character. This business has been found so profitable that those engaged in it are enabled to expend large sums of money to thwart the officers and evade the payment of the Government tax. They have established a regular spy system, whereby nearly every movement made by the Collectors of Revenue is known, and it is reported that they have even succeeded in buying up some of the officers. The stills are usually located under ground, and some of them have connections made with the sewers, so that in case an officer appears in the neighborhood the stock on hand can be readily disposed of.

THE PORTLAND FIRE.

Insurances Paid by New York Companies.

The following sums have been paid to the sufferers by the Portland fire, by the several New-York Insurance Companies named:

Metropolitan of New-York	$210,000
Phœnix of New-York	85,000
Niagara of New-York	76,000
Manhattan of New-York	70,000
Yonkers of New-York	30,000
Hanover of New-York	35,000
North American of New-York	68,000
Baltic of New-York	13,000
Columbia of New-York	25,000
Lamar of New-York	27,000
Howard of New-York	38,000
Fulton of New-York	19,500
Arctic of New-York	21,000
Lorillard of New-York	125,000
Continental of New-York	41,000
Croton of New-York	33,000
Merchants' of Providence, R. I.	15,000
Harmony Fire and Marine of New-York	30,000
Security of New-York	37,000
Atlantic of New-York	5,000
Astor of New-York	3,700
Lafayette of New-York	2,000
Home of New-York	113,000
Market of New-York	14,000
Adriatic of New-York	15,000
Germania of New-York	17,000
Albany City of Albany, New-York	35,000
Relief of New-York	64,000
Excelsior of New-York	11,000
Standard of New-York	15,000
Park Company of New-York	65,000
Republic of New-York	27,000

The total amount paid over from all sources to the sufferers is but a little over $3,000,000. The loss by the fire was estimated at $10,000,000, which leaves the loss to the city equal to $7,000,000 in actual property destroyed. The loss sustained since by those who were thrown out of employment cannot be estimated.

Speaking of the insurance companies, the Portland *Advertiser* says: "These losses will, in many cases, ruin the companies, as in the case of those of our city. The Massasoit, of Springfield, Mass., whose capital was previously impaired, will be obliged to close up its affairs. The Hampden, which was also in a precarious condition before the fire, will have its capital swept away, and nearly all of the New-York, Boston and Hartford companies will probably be able to survive the blow."

OUT-DOOR SPORTS.

Base Ball.

EUREKA, OF NEWARK, VS. ATLANTIC, OF BROOKLYN —THE CHAMPIONS DEFEATED.

On Tuesday the Atlantics visited Newark to play the first game of a home-and-home match with the Eureka Club of that place. START and MCDONALD were absent from the Atlantic nine, and the champions found themselves in a tight place for the second time this season. The Eurekas were out in strong force, and outfielded and outbatted their opponents, winning the game by a score of 36 to 10. The champions took their defeat in good part, and the game was played throughout in the most friendly manner. The score tells the rest of the story:

ATLANTIC.	Outs.	Runs.	EUREKA.	Outs.	Runs.
Chapman, 1st b	3	2	Burroughs, s. s	4	3
Ferguson, 3d b	4	0	Brentnall, 3d b	4	3
C. Smith, 2d b	2	3	Bomeisler, c. f	4	3
Mills, c	4	1	Pennington, 2d b	2	5
Devlin, s. s	3	2	Mills, 1st b	5	3
S. Smith, r. f	3	0	Osborne, c	0	7
Powers, l. f	2	1	Faitoute, p	2	5
Zettlein, p	4	0	Tyrrell, r. f	2	4
Bergen, c. f	2	1	Ford, l. f	4	3
Total	27	10	Total	27	36

INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.
Atlantic	1	0	1	1	0	6	0	0	1—10
Eureka	0	11	0	2	3	1	10	7	2—36

Fly catches—Eureka, 9; Atlantic, 4.
Scorers—Messrs. HOLDEN and MOWLEM.
Umpire—Mr. BUCKLEY, of the Irvington Club.
Time of game—Two hours and twenty minutes.

EXCELSIOR VS. MUTUAL.

The Mutual and Excelsior Clubs played a very friendly and interesting game on Tuesday, at the Capitoline Grounds, in which the Mutuals were successful, the score standing 32 to 13. BRAINARD, LEGGETT, CLYNE and MITCHELL were absent from the Excelsior nine, but the substitutes were good players, and made an excellent game against the strong nine the Mutuals had out. The friendship that has always existed between these clubs was considerably strengthened by the manly conduct of the New-Yorkers on this occasion. When it was evident that the Excelsiors were not in trim for play, and expressed a desire to present the Mutuals with a ball, the latter club refused to accept it, and told the Excelsiors that they would postpone the game till some other time. This generosity on the part of the Mutuals was met in a similar spirit by the Excelsiors, and they expressed a determination to play the game then and there with the best team they could turn out. The result was an excellent display of fielding, considering the wet condition of the ground, and a very satisfactory afternoon's enjoyment. The Mutuals were handsomely entertained after the game, on which occasion many good things were said by Messrs. DAKIN and WILDEY, and considerable fun created by Councilman HARTMAN. We give the score below:

MUTUAL.	Outs.	Runs.	EXCELSIOR.	Outs.	Runs.
Goldie, 1st b	3	5	Norton, c	4	3
Patterson, 2d b	2	5	Flanley, 2d b	3	2
Zeller, l. f	2	5	Fletcher, 3d b	2	1
McMahon, c. f	3	3	Cummings, p	3	1
Waterman, 3d b	3	3	Gammon, s. s	3	1
Martin, p	5	2	Elmendorf, l. f	2	3
R. Hunt, s. s	3	4	Jewell, c. f	4	1
McSweeney, r. f	3	2	Griffiths, r. f	3	1
Jewett, c	3	4	Dakin, 1st b	3	0
Total	27	32	Total	27	13

INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.
Mutual	7	2	6	0	0	0	10	3	4—32
Excelsior	1	1	2	3	0	0	5	0	1—13

Umpire—Mr. Wilson, of the Empire Club.
Scorers—Messrs. Dongan and Hopkins.
Time of game—One hour and fifty minutes.
Fly-catches—Mutual, 8; Excelsior, 14.

ACTIVE VS. EMPIRE.

The first game of a home and home series was played at Hoboken yesterday, the combatants being the Active and Empire Clubs. The Actives were out in full strength, while the Empires were compelled to fall back on their second nine for substitutes. Still, they made a good game against the strong nine of the Actives. WILSON, of the Empires, carried off the honors in fielding, marking his play with a difficult fly-catch, taken with one hand. STOCKMAN made his appearance in this match, notwithstanding the rumors of his having joined the Irvington Club, and fielded in his usual good style. With plenty of practice, the nine the Actives played in this game will prove rather tough customers to beat. We append the score:

EMPIRE.	Outs.	Runs.	ACTIVE.	Outs.	Runs.
Wilson, l. f	3	2	Ebbetts, c. f	2	3
Williamson, r. f	1	3	Stockman, s. s	4	2
Duncan, 3d b	4	1	Haines, r. f	3	4
Hossford, s. s	5	0	Eaton, 1st b	2	5
Sebring, p	2	1	Morand, l. f	2	3
Miller, 1st b	5	0	Collins, 3d b	3	2
Ward, c. f	3	1	T. Kelly, 2d b	5	2
Coulter, c	0	1	W. Kelly, c	3	3
Benson, 2d b	4	0	Walker, p	2	4
Totals	27	9	Totals	27	28

INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.
Empire	0	2	2	2	0	0	2	0	1—9
Active	3	3	1	2	10	6	0	1	2—28

Umpire—Mr. JEWETT, of the Mutual Club.
Scorers—Messrs. CHALMERS and WILLIAMSON.
Time of Game—Two hours and forty-five minutes.

UNION OF MORRISANIA VS. NATIONAL OF ALBANY.

To-day the National Club, now on a visit to this City, will play the Union Club, of Morrisania.

POLICE COURTS.

Jefferson Market—Before Justice Ledwith.

HOTEL THIEVES.

About 5:30 o'clock yesterday morning, Officer DURKE, of the Fifteenth Precinct, saw two men emerge from the front entrance of the New-York Hotel; and as he knew they had no business there, he attempted to detain them, seizing hold of one, but the fellow broke away from him and ran off, throwing away in his flight a $100 U. S. National Bank notes. The Officer picked up the bill and continued the chase, and saw the second man throw away a gold watch and chain, which he also picked up, and then succeeded in arresting both the fugitives. On subsequent inquiry Officer DURKE learned that one of the guests in the hotel, ADDISON CAMMACK, had been robbed of a gold watch and chain valued at $250, a $100 National Bank note, a $50 U. S. Treasury note, and a pocketbook containing $8 in small bills. Mr. CAMMACK identified the gold watch and chain thrown away by the second prisoner, who gave his name as JOHN GILLEN, as his property, and the $100 bill thrown away by the other man, whose name was given as THOMAS ROGGERS. Both the accused were yesterday morning arraigned before the Court on the charge of grand larceny and committed for trial at the Court of General Sessions, the Magistrate refusing bail in both cases. Beside the property belonging to Mr. CAMMACK, a silver dollar of the coinage of 1866, was found in the possession of ROGGERS and a complete set of latch keys. There were only sixteen of these silver dollars struck off at the San Francisco Mint, and it will be remembered by the readers of the TIMES that Mr. ADOLPHUS SCHNEELEY, of No. 52 Exchange-place, was robbed during Saturday night of a similar dollar and other property on board the steamer *St. John*, and the inference is that these men committed that robbery. In the possession of GILLEN was found a large sized business diary, having the name of "FRANCIS DUQUETTE" written on one of the blank pages. This was the name given by the man who was arrested in Wall-street a week or two ago on a charge of having smashed in a broker's show window and stealing a large sum in United States gold certificates and gold coin. As it now stands the case promises to be the precursor to other discoveries. Both the prisoners were evidently old hands at the business, for they were very non-committal while being examined. GILLEN gave his age as 23, and his nativity as Philadelphia. ROGGERS is 20 years of age, and a native of this City. Both stated that they resided in Fourteenth-street, but had quite forgotten the number of the house.

The Tombs—Before Justice Dowling.

ALLEGED FORGERY.

Officer FONTAINE, of the Broadway Squad, arrested JOSEPH F. GARCIA and CLEMENT P. GARCIA yesterday morning, on a charge of forgery, preferred against them by WILLIAM B. BORROWS, a guest at the Everett House, in Union-square. When the prisoners were arraigned before the Court, the complainant stated that on the 30th ult. the accused came to him and tendered a check for $32 on the National Pacific Bank, purporting to have been drawn by PALANCA & ESCALANTI, of No. 107 Pearl-street, and made payable to the order of JOSEPH F. GARCIA. They expressed a desire to have the check cashed and the complainant believing the paper to be a genuine issue, accepted it and paid GARCIA the sum named on its face. He subsequently ascertained the check to be a base forgery, the firm whose signature appeared upon it professing no knowledge of the transaction nor the accused, and also stated that they had no account at the Pacific Bank. Upon this showing the Magistrate committed both the accused for trial. JOSEPH is 29 years of age, has no occupation and resides at the Washington Hotel in Fourth-avenue. CLEMENT is a brother, 45 years of age, and resides at the corner of Broadway and Eighth-street.

THE SERVANT-GIRL LARCENIES.

KATY SMITH, *alias* Fanny Tweed, *alias* Katy Sullivan, and other fictitious names, whose extensive operations in the thieving line were so fully described in yesterday's issue of the TIMES, was arraigned before the Court yesterday morning, when the following persons appeared and preferred formal complaints against her: Mrs. MARY NELLINGTON, of No. 30 Bond-street, who charged KATY with having stolen, on the 25th of May, $79 worth of clothing and books; Mrs. SOPHIA LINDANER, No. 181 Grand-street, June 25, $260; Mrs. SARAH A. LOWENSTEIN, No. 48 East Eighty-first-street, May 31, $77; Mrs. GEORGINA E. MATTHEWS, No. 141 East Thirtieth-street, July 14, $200; Mrs. MARY CLIVE, No. 237 Wooster-street, Feb. 27, $25. The prisoner was committed for trial in default of $1,000 bail in each case.

AN OLD DODGE.

JULES FONTANAY, of the firm of HENRY BARBEY & Co., of No. 64 Leonard-street, entered a complaint against ROBERT KIRKLAND, 13 years of age, and residing at No. 50 Vandam-street, whom he charged with having obtained goods under false pretences. It appears that on the 15th of June, KIRKLAND came to the store of BARBEY & Co., and presented an order, purporting to come from H. B. CLAFLIN & Co., for five dozen ladies' kid gloves, valued at $70 in gold. Mr. FONTANAY asked the boy if Mr. SAM'L GROVECOOK (superintendent of the hosiery departments at CLAFLIN & Co.'s) was at the store, and received an affirmative reply. He then told the messenger that he would send the goods round. KIRKLAND said he must have them right away, as they were required to fill up an invoice then being packed up, and by this means obtained possession. It was not until recently that the fraud was discovered, the bill having been sent in to CLAFLIN & Co. Yesterday Officer FIELD, of the Fifth Precinct, succeeded in arresting KIRKLAND, he being employed by CLAFLIN & Co. in another department, and in no way connected with the hosiery. On being arraigned before the Court the prisoner was committed for trial in default of bail.

Essex Market—Before Justice Mansfield.

ROBBED BY A SHIP-MATE.

At an early hour yesterday morning FREDERICK H. FREELING deserted from the ship *Jessie*, as she lay at her dock, Pier No. 48 East River, the crew of which vessel he had only joined two days before. After his departure two of the sailors, named PETER BOSS and JOHN ROGERS, discovered that they had been robbed of a silver watch and a quantity of wearing apparel, valued in the aggregate at $135. Information was lodged at the Seventh Precinct Station-house in Madison-street, and an hour or two later Officer CANNON succeeded in arresting FREELING, and found all of the missing property in his possession. The accused was held to answer the charge in default of bail. He is 25 years of age, a native of Hamburgh and resides at No. 384 Water-street.

Yorkville Court—Before Justice Kelly.

LARCENY OF A HORSE AND WAGON.

Officer RYER, of the Thirtieth Precinct, arrested JAMES HAMMOND on Tuesday night, having in his possession a horse and light wagon, valued at $500. On being taken to the One Hundred and Thirty-fifth-street Station-house and questioned, HAMMOND, who is only 19 years of age, declined to answer any of Capt. SLOTT's inquiries, and would not give any satisfactory account of the manner in which he had obtained possession of the horse and carriage. He was accordingly locked up on suspicion, and had remained in custody a short time when he confessed that he had engaged the horse and wagon at a stable near the Metropolitan Hotel, and had done so with the intention of selling the same, to enable him to proceed to Boston. The prisoner was arraigned before the Court yesterday morning, and temporarily committed, to permit proper search to be made for the owners of the property.

A ROWDY STABBING AFFRAY.

LAWRENCE HINES and JAMES MALIFF, both said by the Police to be well known rowdies, commenced quarreling at a late hour on Tuesday night, on the corner of Thirty-first-street and First-avenue. From words they soon reached blows, when a desperate fight was the result, during which MALIFF received two severe stabs in the back. He was removed to his residence, at No. 187 East Thirty-fifth-street. HINES made his escape, but was yesterday morning arrested, and on being brought before Justice KELLY, he was held to await the result of the injuries. MALIFF declined to give any information to the Police.

LAW REPORTS.

The Palermo Murder Case.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.

Before Commissioner Osborn.

The examination in reference to the murder on board the ship *Jonathan Godfrey*, which took place in the bay off Palermo in last February, was resumed yesterday.

Capt. Cooper testified that he was not on board the ship when the murder took place; after it happened he was sent for to come from Palermo where he had been on business; when he returned to the ship he found Lloyd Brown, the colored man, fastened to the rigging; David Brown, Joseph Fritz and Frank Brown were in irons; was not aware that any trial had taken place before the Italian authorities; in order to get the men they had to communicate with the American Minister at Florence before it was decided to turn them over to the United States Government; the order not having arrived in time the ship had to sail without the prisoners.

David Brown, being recalled, testified that he did not see Fritz nor Frank Brown take any part in the stabbing of Dempsey.

The Commissioner held Lloyd Brown for trial, and reserved his decision in reference to the other prisoners.

The Supreme Court of the First District on the Excise Law—It is Pronounced a Constitutional Act—Motion for a Mandamus to Compel the Excise Board to Grant a License.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—AUG. 15.

Before Justice Barnard.

The People ex rel. Murray vs. The Board of Excise.—The plaintiff in this action applied, some weeks ago, to Justice Ingraham for a mandamus to compel the Board of Excise to grant him a license Murray keeps a liquor store in this city. He had no license under the law of 1857, but since May last, when the law of 1866 came into operation, he has repeatedly sought to obtain a license. The Board refused it on the ground that he was not a person of good moral character, and that he kept a disreputable house. Murray said he did not wish to violate the law in any manner, nor did he wish this year to sell liquor without a license. He was willing to pay the amount of money required, and hence his persistent efforts to get a license. The Board having refused him on the grounds stated, he had recourse, through his counsel, Messrs. Brady and Ingersoll, to the Courts. He appealed to Justice Ingraham for a *mandamus* to compel them to grant him a license. Judge Ingraham refused to grant the writ in the shape asked for, but after consultation with his associates on the Bench, he granted a modified one, by which the Excise Board were directed to inquire into the moral character of the plaintiff, Murray, and if they found it good, they were to grant him a license. A copy of this order was duly served on the Board, and some of its officers made a further inquiry as to the character of Murray. The argument on this writ was adjourned from time to time, and finally it came up yesterday. Mr. Ingersoll appeared for the plaintiff, and asked to have the motion postponed, on the ground that Mr. James T. Brady, who was associated with him in the argument, was necessarily absent, and that he (Ingersoll) had some private engagement to attend to.

Judge Barnard—Is this the *mandamus* case about which so much has been said and done?

Mr. Tracy, for the Board—Yes, your Honor, this is the same.

Judge Barnard—Well, Mr. Ingersoll, you had better let this case go at once up to the General Term of this Court. We shall have a General Term this month by order of our Governor. The Judges of this district, myself included, all examined this case at the time Judge Ingraham had it before him, and we all agreed in the modification of it which was subsequently made by him. I mean the order by which the Board were directed to inquire into the moral character of the plaintiff, and if they found it good they were ordered to grant him a license.

Mr. Ingersoll—But if your Honor please, the case is not in condition to go to the General Term. Up to this time no formal return has been filed.

Mr. Tracy—We have here a return which we have been ready to file for some time past. Our return sets forth that prior to the granting of this order by Judge Ingraham we had inquired diligently in regard to plaintiff's character. We became satisfied that it was bad; in other words, that he had no moral character. After the writ as modified was served upon us, we again undertook the business of inquiring about the plaintiff's character, and to that end we obtained affidavits as to the kind of house he had been in the habit of keeping. We ascertained that it was a very low place, the resort of bad characters, &c. In fact, we found that his character was decidedly bad.

Judge Barnard—Well, that is conclusive, is it not, Mr. Ingersoll, under the statute? Do you not think so? If I had been in the Legislature at Albany last Winter when this Excise Law came up for final passage, I would have voted against it. But I was not there; the act was passed and became a law. Courts do not enact laws—it is their business to construe them—their duty to administer them fairly and equitably. The other Judges of the Supreme Court of this District, with myself, have fully and carefully examined the Excise Law, and we all hold that *that law is Constitutional and must be enforced and obeyed.* The same may be said of the Judges in the Second Judicial District. Two of them at least have publicly declared their opinions in favor of sustaining the law, and the sentiments of the others are well known.

Mr. Ingersoll—Well, your Honor, I confess that under these circumstances I ought to hesitate considerably to argue the constitutionality of the law before you, but that is not the question at present. We shall probably have to traverse the return of the Board as to the facts, and we therefore desire to adjourn it for a few days.

Judge Barnard—Who sits next Term.

Mr. Beamish, Clerk, promptly replied, Judge Sutherland.

Judge Barnard—If that be so, Mr. Ingersoll, you will be worse off than if you have it heard before me. I will try and get a country Judge to sit here on the 23d inst. You can then have it heard before him.

The argument on the merits was finally adjourned to Thursday, the 23d inst.

The Butchers and the Board of Health.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—AUG. 15.

Before Justice Barnard.

Stewart vs. The Board of Health.—This was a motion to dissolve an injunction obtained against the Board of Health, restraining the Board from interfering with the Butchers in the prosecution of their business. This was intended only to apply to the driving of cattle through the streets, but was worded much more widely.

Mr. A. R. Laurence, Jr., the Attorney for the plaintiff asked an adjournment on account of Mr. Brady's absence.

Mr. Tracy opposed the adjournment and asked that at least the order be modified to permit the Board to take action on the slaughter-houses. The Court modified the order accordingly, and adjourned the case to Thursday the 23d inst.

Decisions.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—AUG. 15.

By Chief-Justice Robertson.

Henry H. Davis *vs.* Harry J. Seymour; motion granted without costs. Lucy Rushton *vs.* Harry J. Seymour; motion denied without costs. Wm. Campbell *vs.* Charles A. Seely; motion for extra allowance of five per cent. granted. Jehoida J. Eagleston, Prest. &c., *vs.* Nathaniel E. Sin; motion denied with $10 costs. W. S. Butler *vs.* Edward R. McIlvaine; motion denied with $10 costs. Mary Stoessel *vs.* Ferdinand Stoessel; reference granted; see memorandum with Special Term Clerk. James Moran *vs.* Jacob Carpenter; motion denied with $10 costs. Mary Doyle *vs.* Frank O. Farrell; motion denied with $7 costs. Frederick N. Lawrence et al. *vs.* The Bank of the Republic; see memorandum with Clerk at Special Term. Ann Anderson *vs.* The Mayor of New-York, &c.; motion granted and cause referred to a referee to hear, &c.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—AUG. 15.

By Judge Barnard.

Eleanor F. Bishop *vs.* Clara B. Wallace and Nathaniel C. Bishop; defendants discharged with $10 costs. H. Bronson *vs.* Hannah Bronson; reference ordered as to alimony and counsel fee. The People ex rel. R. J. Thorne *vs.* George W. Ward, &c.; motion granted dismissing complaint. Josephine Tucker *vs.* Edward Tucker; reference ordered.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—AUG. 15.

By Judge Brady.

Littlefield *vs.* Mead; defendant may appear and answer on the payment of the taxable costs in this action against him, and the payment of $10 costs of opposing this motion; the judgment to stand as security, and the answer to be served in twenty days; costs to be paid in ten days after taxation and demand. Austin *vs.* Hoyt; order settled. Vanderpoel *vs.* Suydam; motion denied without costs.

Court Calendar—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—Held by Judge BARNARD.—Court opens at 10 A. M. Calendar called at 12 o'clock. Nos. 12, 38, 39, 58, 62, 79, 83, 125.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—Held from 12 to 2 o'clock P. M., by Chief Justice Robertson.

COMMON PLEAS—CHAMBERS AND SPECIAL TERM—Held by Judge BRADY during the absence of First Judge DALY at the Philadelphia Convention. Court hours from 11 A. M. to 2 P. M.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—AUG. 15, 1866.

$38,000	U. S. 5s, '74, C.	100	100	Central Coal....b30	50
4,000	U. S. 6s, '81, C.	110⅜	800	do.	49¾
6,000	do.	110⅝	100	At. Mail St. C..b60	115
1,000	U.S.6s,5-20s.R.'62	107	200	West. U. Tel.	56⅞
14,000	U.S.6s,5-20s.C.'62	109⅝	100	Quick. Min.	51
63,000	do.	109⅜	300	do.	50¾
20,000	do. ...2d call	109⅜	100	Mariposa Pref.	26⅜
1,000	U.S.6s,5-20s.C.'65	107½	400	Spruce H. Coal	4¼
200,000	U.S.6s,5-20s.C.'65	107⅝	200	do. s30	4¼
113,000	do.	107⅜	200	do. b30	4⅜
39,500	U. S. 6s, 10-40s C.	100⅜	200	do. s10	4¼
10,000	do. ...2d call	100⅛	100	Boston W. P.	29
2,000	T. Notes, 7 3-10s,		300	do. ...2d call	29
	First Ser.	105½	40	Pacific M. S. Co	222
1,200	do. ...Small	105	400	N. Y. Cen.	104⅛
2,500	do.	105⅝	100	do. s20	104⅛
10,100	do. ...indorsed	105⅛	100	do. ..2d call. s30	104⅛
17,000	do. ...2d Ser.	105⅛	100	Erie R.	68⅞
45,000	do. ...3d Ser.	105⅛	800	do.	68⅞
10,000	do.	105⅛	600	do. b30	68⅞
1,000	Mich. 6s, '78	92	400	do. ...2d call	68⅞
10,000	N. Y. St. 6s, '73	98	200	do.	69
2,000	Virginia 6s	68	25	do.	68⅞
1,000	Tenn. St. 6s. N.	66¼	300	Erie R. P.	76
5,000	Tenn. 6s, '90	90	100	Hud. R. R. s60	119
2,000	N. Car. St. 6s	82¼	200	Reading R.	113
1,000	Cal. 7s	115	500	do. s30	113
2,000	do. ...Large	114	600	do.	113⅝
1,000	Ga. State 6s	109	500	do.	113⅝
20,000	Ohio & M. C.	29½	200	do. ...2d call	113⅝
10,000	do. b10	29¾	200	do. b30	113⅝
6,000	Mich.So.S.F.Bs.	95⅞	400	do.	113⅝
1,000	Alt. & T. H. 1st.	90	100	Mich. Cen. R.	110⅛
2,000	C.,Bur.&Q.8s,1st	110	800	Mich. S. & N. I.	86
6,000	To.&W.2dM.	78½	200	Ill. Cen. R.	121½
1,000	C. & N.W. Con.		100	do.	122
	Conv. Bds	80	10	Cle. Col. & Cin. R.	111⅛
10,000	Chic. & A. 1st M.	100	100	Chic. & N. W.	35⅝
1,000	Mor.&Essex 1st	93½	500	Chic. & W.N.Pref.	66⅞
43	Am. Ex. Bank	115	1200	do. ...2d call	67
5	Bk. of Comm'th	105	800	Chic. & R. I. R.	105⅜
25	Cen. N. Bank	110	300	do.	105⅜
54	Fourth N. Bk	103⅝	800	P., F. W. & C.	104
5	do.	104	100	Chic. & Alt.	108⅞
20	St. Nicholas Bank	104	200	Mil. & St. P. Pr.	70
8	Del. & Hud. Canal.	154	23	Del., L. & W. R.	162
45	do.	155			

1 O'CLOCK BOARD.

$10,000	U. S. 6s, '81, R.	110⅛	300	Reading R.	113⅞
100,000	U.S. 6s,5-20s,C.'62	109⅞	200	do. s30	113⅝
1,000	US.6s,5-20s.C.'64	107⅛	200	do. s10	113⅞
20,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s,		400	do. b30	114
	C., '65	107⅝	3200	do.	114
5,000	Tr. Notes, 7 3-10s,		100	do.	114⅛
	First Ser.	105⅛	500	Erie Railroad	69⅛
3,000	do. ...2d Ser.	105⅜	300	Hudson R.	119⅝
3,000	do. ...3d Ser	105⅜	300	Mich. S. & N. I.	85⅞
2,000	Tenn. 6s, '90	91	500	do.	85⅝
1287	West. U. Tel	57	100	Ill. Central R.	121⅝
100	do. s10	57	200	Clev. & P. R.	86⅞
1500	Spruce H. C.	4½	50	Chi. & N.W. P.	67
100	Quick. Min. Co.	50⅞	200	P.,Ft.W. & C.	104⅛
100	New-York Cen	104⅛			

2½ O'CLOCK BOARD.

$1,500	U. S., 5s '81,C.	110⅝	500	Spruce H. C.	4⅜
3,000	U.S.6s,5-20s C.'62	109⅞	200	do. b15	4⅜
1,500	U. S. 5s, 10-40 C.	100⅜	200	Boston W. P.	29½
15,000	do.	100⅜	200	Chic. & N. W. P.	67⅛
15,000	Tr. Notes, 73-10s.		100	do.	67½
	First Ser.	105⅛	500	New-York C.	105
6,500	do. ...3d ser.	105⅜	100	do. b10	104⅞
1,000	N. Car. 6s....ex-C	62½	100	do.	104⅞
1,000	Tenn. 6s, New	67	600	Reading R.	114⅛
100	Canton Co.	51⅜	300	Mich. S. & N. I.	85⅞
100	Quicksilver	50⅞	100	do. b10	85⅞
100	West. U. Tel	56⅞	100	do. ...2d call	85⅞
600	do.	58	100	Ill. Cen. R.	122
1200	do.	58⅛	200	Chi. & N. W.	36
500	do.	58⅜	200	P., F. W. & C.	104⅛
400	do.	58⅝	800	do.	104⅜
700	do. ...2d call	58⅝	400	do.	105
70	do.	58⅝			

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

$10,000	Amer. Gold...c	150⅜	100	Chic. & N. W. P	66⅞
10,000	Ohio & M. Cer.	29⅞	200	do. s3	66⅞
300	Spruce Hill C.	4⅜	200	do. s3	66⅞
200	N. Y. Central...s3	104⅜	400	do.	66⅞
200	Erie R.	69⅛	200	do.	66⅞
200	M. So. & N. I....s3	85⅜	100	Mar. & C. 2d Pr. s10	21
200	do. b3	85⅛	100	P.,Ft.W&C.	104⅛
100	Chi. & R. I.	106	100	do. b3	104⅛
100	do. b3	106	400	do. s3	104
500	Chic. & N. W.	35⅝	700	do.	104
200	do. s3	35⅜	100	do. s3	103⅞
200	do. b3	35⅝	100	do. s3..ntd	104
200	Mar. & C.1st Pr.s10	42½	100		
100	do. b15	43			

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

300	Spruce Hill C...s3	4⅜	100	M. S. & N. I.	85⅞
10,000	O. & M. C.	29⅞	100	do. s3	85⅞
200	West. U. Tel...s3	57	100	do. c	85⅞
100	do. b10	57⅛	100	Chic. & R. I....s30	105⅞
500	do.	57⅛	100	do.	105⅞
100	N. Y. Cen...x-d..s3	104⅜	100	Chic. & N. W.	35⅜
100	Erie R.	69⅛	200	do.	35⅜
100	do. c	69⅛	100	do. s30	35⅜
200	Reading ex-div..b3	114⅛	100	do. b3	35⅜
400	do.	114⅛	100	Chi. & N. W. P.	67
1300	do.	114	200	P.,Ft.W.&C...x-d.	104⅛
400	Clev. & Pitts.	86⅞	200	Mar.&Cin.1stPf.s10	42½
100	do. b4	86⅝			

WEDNESDAY, Aug. 15—P. M.

The order from the Treasury Department to pay off the 5 ⅌ cent, appeared this morning. The ten days' notice will expire on the 16th inst., when all interest on these Deposits will cease. The Certificates can be presented in the meantime for payment, and the interest allowed up to the date of presentation. The whole amount, as stated yesterday, is about $68,000,000, the great bulk of this sum being in the New-York Office of the Treasury. Most of the Certificates are held by the Banks, the Savings Institutions, and Insurance Companies of this City. The effect of the announcement was to advance all the Gold bearing and 7.30 per cent. funds of the United States, and a very large business was done at the Stock Exchange and by the great dealers on Wall-street, at a difference of ⅛@¼ ⅌ cent. on Tuesday's sales. On the Stock Exchange the Railway movement did not at first respond. A considerable *short* interest had been previously made at the Boards of the Exchange and in the Long Room of the Exchange Building, beginning with last week. And on the opening of the market this morning some of the same parties were disposed to continue their pressure on the New-York and Western Roads. But late in the day nearly the whole list began to respond to the more legitimate effect of the assured ease in the Money market, which the Treasury order creates; an active demand sprung up at advancing figures, and at 5 P. M the following quotations were made as compared with Tuesday night. The Gold Room was again advanced on the *short* interest in the Gold Room, and the determined movement of the clique of operators who have been recently holding control of the Cash Gold in the market for higher figures. The range of sales was 150¼@152@151@151⅞ ⅌ cent., to the close of regular 'Change hours. The rates of Foreign Exchange further declined to 107½ ⅌ cent. for 60-day Bills on London, and 108⅞ for 30 days' sight. The actual sales were about these figures, although some of the standard bankers were selling ¼@½ ⅌ cent. higher at their own counters.

The Railway and Coal Shares that attracted the strongest bidding on the rise to-day, were the 10 ⅌ cent. stocks of Rock Island and Fort Wayne, and the stock of the Reading Company, which in addition to 10 ⅌ cent. cash for the dividends on the business of 1866, is expected to make an extra scrip division from the sinking fund at the close of the year. Delaware and Lackawanna sold at 162. New-York Central, Illinois Central, and Chicago and Alton were also firm, and but small parcels offered. Michigan Southern and the Northwestern stocks began to move upward, and among the miscellaneous shares there was a sudden rise of 3 per cent. in Western Union Telegraph.

	Tues.	Wed.		Tues.	Wed.
U. S. 10-40s	99⅞	100⅜	N. West Pref.	67	67⅛
U. S. 5-20s	109⅝	110	Rock Island	106	106⅜
U. S. 7.30s	105	105⅜	Fort Wayne	104⅛	105⅛
N. Y. Central	104⅛	104⅞	Cumb'land Coal.	46⅛	47½
Erie	69	69⅛	Quicksilver	51	50
Hudson	119	119⅝	W. U. Telegraph.	56⅛	58
Reading	113	114⅜	Mariposa Pref.	26⅛	26⅜
Mich. Southern	85	85⅞	Canton	52	51⅞
Illinois Central	121½	122	Ohio Certificates	29⅝	29⅞
Pittsburgh	86⅝	87	American Gold	150⅜	151⅞
Missouri 6s	79	78⅞	Bills on London	107	107⅛
Northwest	35⅝	36			

The following bids were made for the City Bank Shares:

New-York	120	Bank of N. America	106
Mechanics'	114	Hanover	108
Union	116	Irving	100
America	137	Metropolitan	123½
Phenix	102	Shoe and Leather	110
Tradesmen's	141	Corn Exchange	119¼
Butchers' & Drovers'	120	St. Nicholas	103
Merchants' Exch'ge	111	Commonwealth	105
Seventh Ward	105	Imptrs. & Traders	111
State of New-York	106	Park	147
Mechanics' Bkg. Ass.	108	Manufac. & Merch'ts	110
American Exchange	114	Central National	110
Pacific	160	Fourth National	103¾
Chatham	135	Ninth National	111
Bank of the Republic	114	Oriental Bank	120

And the following for the Railway mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1883	93	Del. L. & W. 2d M.	102½
N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1887	92	Tol. & Wab. 1st M.	90
N. Y. Cen. 6s. R Est	87	Tol. & Wab. 1st M. ex.	90½
N. Y. Cen. 7s, 1876	101	Tol. & Wab. 2d M.	78½
N. Y. Cen. 7s.conv. 1876	105	Tol. & Wab. Equ. Bds.	61
N.Y.Cen. 7s, '65-'76	105	Tol. W. & West'n s. f.	80
Erie 1st mort., 1876	101	Gt. Western, 1st M. '68	91
Erie 7s, 2d mort., 1879	101	Gt. Western 2d M., '93	65
Erie 7s, 3d mort., 1883	98	Quincy & Tol. 1st M., '90	65
Erie 7s, 4th mort., 1880	95	Gal. & Chi. Ex.	97
Buff., N.Y & E.1stM.'77	92	Chi. & R. I. 1st mort.	101
Hud. R. 7s, 1st M., 1869	102	Cleve. & Tol. S. Fund	103
Hud. R. 7s,2d M., s.f.'85	103½	Pitts.Ft.W.&Ch.1st M.	100
Hud. R. 7s, conv., '67	100	Pitts.,Ft.W.&Ch. 2d M.	95
Harlem 1st M., '69-'72	101	Cleve. & P. 2d M.	91
Mich. So. 7 ⅌ c. 2d M.	92	Cleve. & P. 3d Con.	91
N. Ind. Goshen L., 1868	95	Cleve. & P. 4th mort.	86
Mich.S.& N.I.S.F.7 ⅌ c.	95¾	Miss.&Mo. L'dGt' 1stM.	69
Pac.R.7's guar'd by Mo	78	Chic. & Alton, S. F.	98
Alton & T. H. 1st M.	90	Chi. & Al. 1st M.	100
Alton & T. H. 2d M. pf.	80	Chi. & Al. income	100
Chi. & N. W. S. F.	95½	Mil. & Pr. du Ch. 1st M.	89
Chi. & N. W. 1st M.	87	Chi. & Mil. 1st mort.	89
Cons. 7 ⅌ c. conv.	79	McGregor West. 1st M.	60
Del. L. & W. 1st M.	101½		

The day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States was as follows: Receipts, $1,836,167 01; including for Customs, $330,000; Gold Notes, $623,000. Payments, $593,852 55. Balance, $88,791,605 98.

The following additional July traffic returns have been reported:

	July, 1866.	July, 1865.
Erie	$1,203,462	$1,274,557
Fort Wayne	554,828	584,523
Pittsburgh	189,000	224,000

The week's exports of domestic produce have been to the currency value of $2,592,151, against $3,894,479 same week last year.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

D. C. & R. H. FISK,
DEALERS IN U. S. SECURITIES,
NO. 16 NASSAU-ST.,
Under the Fourth National Bank.
BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATE.
United States 6's of 1881.
United States 5-20 Bonds.
United States 10-40 Bonds.
United States 7-30 Treasury Notes.
United States Compound Interest Notes, and
All other United States Securities.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Aug. 15, 1866.

The receipts of the principal kinds of produce since our last have been 18 bbls. Ashes, 4,962 bbls. Flour, 150 bbls. Corn Meal, 19,510 bushels Wheat, 7,800 bushels Corn, 31,471 bushels Oats, 7 bbls. Pork, 60 pkgs. Cut Meats, 40 pkgs. Lard, and 116 bbls. Whiskey.

ASHES—Pots are in demand at $8 37½@$8 50; Pearls are dull and nominal. Stock in the Inspection Warehouse, this morning, 343 bbls., including 237 bbls. Pots and 106 bbls. Pearls.

COAL—At the auction sale of Pittston Coal, to-day, 40,500 tons were sold at a further partial reduction in prices, including 3,500 tons Lump at $6 50@$6 62½, 12,000 tons Steamer at $6 62½, 9,000 tons Grate at $6 37½@$6 50, 6,000 tons Egg at $6 50@$6 87½, 8,000 tons Stove at $6 50@$6 62½, 2,000 tons Chestnut at $5 12½ ⅌ ton of 2,240 lbs. delivered at Rondout, whence the freight is 70c. ⅌ ton.

COFFEE—Is in rather better request and stiffly held: Java, 24½c.@25½c.; Native Ceylon, 18c.@21½c.; Maracaibo, 17½c.@19½c.; Laguayra, 17½c.@19½c.; Rio, 15c.@20c.; St. Domingo, 16½c.@17c., cash, in gold, ⅌ lb.

COTTON—Is quiet and heavy to-day. Middlings, 33c.@35c., chiefly within the range, ⅌ lb. Sales and resales since our last, 1,700 bales, against receipts of 487 bales. The following, from the circular of Mr. WM. P. WRIGHT, is a statement of the movement in cotton since the 1st September last: Receipts at the ports in the United States, 2,006,500 bales; export to Great Britain, 1,207,500 bales; export to France, 213,000 bales; export to other foreign port, 68,000 bales; total exports, 1,488,000 bales; stock on hand, 270,000 bales. Of which during the past week included in the above: Receipts at the ports, 6,500 bales; exports to Great Britain, 7,500 bales; exports to France, 500 bales; total exports, 8,000 bales.

Movements in Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts thus far this week	5,051
Receipts since Aug. 1	17,523
Receipts since Jan. 1, 1866	427,028
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1865	854,318
Exports week ending to-day	3,391
Exports since Aug. 1	8,557
Exports since Jan. 1, 1866	274,877
Exports since Sept. 1, 1865	475,516

DRY GOODS—The Dry Goods Exchange report today has been as follows: *Jobbers' Prices*—Brown Sheetings—Salmon Falls A, 22½c.; Nashua Extra, 21c.; Massachusetts B B, 20½c. Bleached Shirtings—Hill's Semper Idem, 32½c.; Hope, 28c.; Manville Co., 24c. Prints—Merrimack W, 21c.; Pacific, 19c.; Amoskeag, 17c.; Victory, 16½c. Hoop Skirts—Bradley's Duplex Elliptic and Empress Trail in good demand; Myers' I X L, 1½-inch tapes, 48c. to 78c.; 2-inch tapes, 70c. to $1 10. Shirts—J. W. L. Standard Dress, No. 250, $30; J. W. L. Standard Dress, No. 450, $37 50. Paper Collars—Metropolitan Collar Company's Byron and Garrote No. 1, Double Extra, French Enameled and Silver Corrugated, $10 to $35; Goldsmith's Patent Byron, $30; Shakespeare, $40; Cuffs, $50—less 30 per cent. Ticks—Easton A, 28c.; Easton B, 26c. Stripes—York, 35c.; Uncasville, 25c. Denims—Pearl River, 47½c.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been actively sought after at a further advance of 15c.@25c. ⅌ bbl. Sales since our last, 16,500 bbls. including very poor to choice Superfine State and Western at $5 85@$8; very poor to choice Extra State at $7 20@$10 10, chiefly at $7 20@$8 80; round-hoop Extra Ohio, poor to good shipping brands, at $8 70@$10 20 ⅌ bbl. We now quote:

Superfine State and Western	$5 85	@$8 00
Extra State	7 20	@10 10
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	7 25	@13 00
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, ship'g brands	8 70	@10 20
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	10 25	@13 25
Extra Genesee	10 15	@13 00
Common to choice extra Missouri	11 00	@15 50

Southern Flour is steadily advancing. Sales since our last 900 bbls., in lots, at $9 75@$11 25 for poor to good, and $11 30@$15 50 for good to very choice extra brands, ⅌ bbl. Canadian Flour continues very dull, including poor to very choice Extra at $8 75@$12 50 ⅌ bbl. Rye Flour is in fair demand, including Superfine at $5 75@$6 50 ⅌ bbl. Sales 300 bbls. Corn Meal is quiet at $4 50@$4 65 for Western, $4 60@$4 70 for Jersey, $4 75 for Marsh's Caloric, and $5@$5 10 for Brandywine, ⅌ bbl. Sales 270 bbls.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in better request and much firmer in price. Sales, since our last, 31,000 bushels, including white Michigan at $2 60, amber Milwaukee Club at $2 22@$2 25, No. 2 do. at $1 80, and amber State at $2 77@$2 80 ⅌ bushel. Corn has been decidedly more active at a material rise in prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 171,000 bushels at 80c.@81c. for unsound, 81c.@83½c., chiefly at 82c.@82½, for sound mixed Western, and 85½c. for yellow do., ⅌ bushel. Oats are in limited request at previous prices. We quote new Chicago at 40c.@45c., Milwaukee at 43c.@47c., Iowa at 50c.@53c., Jersey at 57c.@58c., State at 59c.@60c., Maryland at 57c.@58c., and Delaware at 56c.@57c. ⅌ bushel. Nothing new in Barley or Barley Malt. Rye has been in better demand; sales, 17,000 bushels, including Canada at $1 05, and State at $1 ⅌ bushel. Messrs. Wotherspoon & Co., in their Circular for the *China*, give the following:

Comparative Prices of Breadstuffs in Currency and Gold in this Market, Aug. 14, 1866.

	Currency.	Gold.
Premium on gold	49¼ ⅌ ct.	—
Discount on currency	—	31 9-10 ⅌ ct.
Sterling Exchange	159 ⅌ ct.	108 ⅌ ct.
Flour—⅌ bbl.		
Western and State Extra	$8 75@10 00	$5 87@$6 70
Ohio and Indiana	9 50@10 00	6 36@ 6 70
Canadian	nominal.	nominal.
Southern	11 25@13 50	7 55@ 8 90
Fancies and high extras	12 00@16 00	8 05@10 72
Corn Meal	5 00@ —	3 37@ —
Wheat—⅌ 60 lbs.		
Western White	2 50@ 3 00	1 57@ 1 77
Red and Amber Spring	1 80@ 2 20	1 77@ 1 89
Southern, Red, New	2 80@ 2 90	1 89@ 1 94
Freight to Liverpool	—	4¼d.@4½d.
Freight to London	—	4¼d.@4½d.
Freight to Cork and a market	—	4s. 6d.@5s.
Freight to direct ports	—	3s. 6d.@4s.
Indian Corn—⅌ 56 lbs.		
Yellow, new and old	88@ 95	59@ 63
White, new and old	1 05@ 1 25	70@ 83
Western Mixed	81@ 82	53@ 54
Rye—⅌ 56 lbs	80@ 1 05	52@ 70
Oats—New and old	45@ 65	31@ 43

HAY—North River bale is in good request, at 80c.@$1 25 ⅌ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Continue quiet at former rates, including American, last year's crop, at 15c.@65c., and two years' old at 8c.@10c., ⅌ lb.

MOLASSES—Is quiet, but steady, including Porto Rico at 62½c.@75c.; English Island at 57½c.@62½c.; Cuba at 42½c.@60c. ⅌ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Have been inactive and heavy, including Spirits Turpentine at 67½c.@72½c. ⅌ gallon; Crude do. at $4 50c.@$4 62½; Resin at $2 87@$9 25 ⅌ 280 lbs.; Tar at $3@$3 62 ⅌ bbl.

OILS—Continue in demand at buoyant prices. We quote: Crude Whale at $1 40; Bleached Whale at $1 50@$1 55; Crude Sperm at $2 75; Unbleached do. at $2 90@$2 95; Lard Oil at $1 60@$2; Red Oil at $1@$1 05; Linseed Oil at $1 79@$1 81 ⅌ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Continues in moderate request at 26c.@27c. for Crude, 43c.@45½c. for Refined, in bond, and 58c.@59c. for do., free, ⅌ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in more active speculative demand, and has advanced. Sales since our last, 10,450 bbls., in lots, at $32 12½@$32 43¾ for new Mess, closing at $32 35 cash; $30@$30 25 for one-year old Mess, $27 25@$27 75 for new Prime ⅌ bbl. Sales were also reported of 500 bbls. New Mess, for delivery, seller's option, at $32 and $32 25 ⅌ bbl. Cut Meats continue in limited supply and demand at 15c.@16½c. for Shoulders, and 20c.@22c. for Hams; sales 325 pkgs. Bacon continues quiet. Lard is heavy and lower; sales since our last, 300 tcs. and bbls. at 19c.@21c., and small lots at 21½c. ⅌ lb. Beef is in limited request at $16@$20 for new Plain Mess, and $20@$24 for new Extra do.; $8@$12 for old Plain, and $14@$17 for old Extra Mess; sales have been reported of 270 bbls. Tierce Beef is dull and nominal. Beef Hams are neglected. Butter continues in moderate demand at 30c.@42½c. for State, 45c.@50c. for Fancy do., and 20c.@35c. for Western. Cheese continues quiet at 5c.@19½c. ⅌ lb. We quote:

BUTTER.

New-York State—firkins, yellow, ⅌ lb	40	@42½
New-York State—firkins, light color, ⅌ lb	35	@38
New-York State—half-firkin tubs, first quality, ⅌ lb	40	@45
New-York State—half-firkin tubs, second quality, ⅌ lb	35	@38
New-York State—Welsh tubs, prime, ⅌ lb	38	@40
New-York State—Welsh tubs, second quality, ⅌ lb	34	@36
North Pennsylvania—firkins, yellow, ⅌ lb	36	@38
North Pennsylvania—firkins, light colored, ⅌ lb	34	@35
Orange and Sussex Co.—fresh pails, ⅌ lb	40	@50
Pennsylvania and River—fresh pails, ⅌ lb	38	@50
Western Reserve—firkins, yellow, ⅌ lb	30	@33
Western Reserve—firkins, second quality, ⅌ lb	27	@28
Western States—firkins, yellow, ⅌ lb	27	@28
Western States—firkins, second quality, ⅌ lb	26	@27
Western States—firkins, store packed, ⅌ lb	23	@25
Western States—firkins, common	20	@22

CHEESE.

Factory Dairies, 1st quality, State, ⅌ lb	18½	@19½
Factory Dairies, 2d quality, State, ⅌ lb	17	@18
Factory Dairies, Western, ⅌ lb	17	@18
Farm Dairies, 1st quality, State, ⅌ lb	17	@18
Farm Dairies, 2d quality, State, ⅌ lb	15	@16
Farm Dairies, Western, ⅌ lb	14	@16
Skimmed Cheese, Western and State, ⅌ lb	5	@ 9
Farm Dairies—common, ⅌ lb	10	@15

SUGARS—Have been in more request and buoyant. Sales, since our last, 1,285 hhds., including Cuba, &c., at from 10½c.@13½c.; and 850 boxes Havana, at 10½c.@12¾c., ⅌ lb. Refined Sugars continue in fair demand at 13¾c.@16¾c. ⅌ lb.

STEARINE—Sales 56,000 lbs. at 18½c.@21½c. ⅌ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 120,000 lbs. at 12½c.@12⅝c., and 16,000 lbs. Grease at 11c.@12½c. ⅌ lb.

WHISKY—Is neglected and unsettled.

FREIGHTS—Have been quiet, with 543 vessels of all classes in port. For Liverpool, there were taken 400 bales Cotton (by steamer) at ¼d.@5-16d. ⅌ lb.; 7,000 bushels Corn at 4½d. ⅌ bushel, and 2,000 boxes Cheese (by steamer) at 22s. 6d. ⅌ ton. For London, 150 tons Oil Cake at 15s. ⅌ ton.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, AUGUST 16, 1866.

Amusements this Evening.

WINTER GARDEN.
Broadway, between Bleecker and Amity sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, O'DONNELL'S MISSION. Characters by Mr. John Brougham, T. E. Morris, C. Walcot, Jr.; J. Duell, J. C. Dunn, H. B. Phillips, W. S. Andrews, Miss E. Johnson, Miss Mary Carr, Miss J. Morton, Miss Lena Francis.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, SHAMUS O'BRIEN, THE BOULD BOY OF GLENGALL. Characters by Dan Bryant, and members of the company.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, THE ICE WITCH and A DAY TOO LATE. Miss Ada Webb, Miss Emma Webb, Mr. E. Lamb, Mr. G. H. Clarke, Miss Kate Newton, Miss Theresa Wood, Miss Alice Harrison, and Miss Georgie Telbin.

FOX'S OLD BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, between Bayard and Canal sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¾ o'clock. THE NICOLO PROTEAN COMBINATION.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, between Canal and Hester sts.
THIS EVENING, the beautiful new sensation drama of THE MYSTERIES OF CARROW ABBEY.

WOODS THEATRE.
No. 514 Broadway.
THIS EVENING, THE HANLON BROTHERS VERSATILE COMPANY of Gymnasts, Acrobats, Dancers, Pantomimists, Vocalists, &c.

BARNUM'S NEW MUSEUM.
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
AFTERNOON, at 2; EVENING, at 8, G. L. FOX AND GRAND PANTOMIME COMPANY in two Pantomimes, THE RED GNOME AND WHITE WARRIOR and the FOUR LOVERS. Dwarf, Fat Boy, 200,000 Curiosities.

TERRACE GARDEN.
3d-av., between 58th and 59th sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, THEODORE THOMAS' POPULAR ORCHESTRAL CONCERT.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

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The WEEKLY TIMES, one year	$2

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Address
H. J. RAYMOND & CO.
TIMES Office, New-York.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

A Berlin dispatch of yesterday afternoon says a report, apparently well-grounded, was in circulation that NAPOLEON had withdrawn his demands for the extension of the French frontier to the Rhine. It is also reported that a Council of State was sitting at Berlin to deliberate on the question of annexing the States of Southern Germany to the Confederation,—that is to say, the Confederation formed under the lead of Prussia. We have a report from London that the plan for the confederation of the North American colonies of Great Britain had been perfected, and that the terms of a loan for the construction of an intercolonial railway from Halifax to meet the Grand Trunk Railway had been arranged.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Mexican Minister at Washington is informed that insurrections against the Imperial authorities of Mexico have occurred at several places, growing out of the prevalent reports that the French are about to leave the country. At Papantla, not far from Vera Cruz, the Imperial officers were arrested by an organized party of citizens, and arms distributed among the people; but five hundred Austrian troops were at once dispatched from Jezuitlan, and captured most of the so-called rebels. By way of Havana, news is received that the Emperor had made an unexpected change in his Cabinet, at the same time issuing an explanatory address. The bands of guerillas in some parts of the country had become so strong as to invade the towns and carry off property and leading citizens—the latter for the sake of securing heavy ransoms. Gen. LEW. WALLACE is actively engaged in aiding the Liberals. He has just succeeded in getting through to Matamoras five hundred recruits and a battery. He was chased by a French cutter, and was obliged to land at Brazos.

The Treasury Department is overrun with applications for bounty under the late provision of Congress, but nothing can be done with these claims for several months, except to file them. The carrying out of the act demands an elaborate preparation, and soldiers can gain nothing by crowding the business. In fact, the Department has not even issued a form of application, and it is probable that most of the claims already presented will be returned to the parties for revision.

While some workmen were repairing the dam just above the Genesee Falls, at Rochester, on Tuesday last, a temporary dam, constructed to aid the main work, gave way. One man was swept over the "Middle Falls" and drowned. Another was wedged in between the head gates and the debris of the dam, and it was over an hour before he was extricated from his perilous position. Another man was swept under the head gates into the race, and came near drowning. One man who was swept over the dam, caught hold of a timber on the edge of the Falls and was saved.

Specials from St. Joseph, Mo., state that the report from Julesburg that the Indians had burned three forts on Powder River, and killed thirty-five whites, is pronounced by passengers coming in to be in the main imaginary. Three herdsmen were killed not far from Fort Cannon, and the cattle driven off by the Indians. Some mules belonging to the Government were stolen on the night of the 1st inst., near Fort Laramie.

A dispatch to the Philadelphia *Ledger*, dated Halifax, Aug. 16, says: "The accuracy of the cable telegrams of the 4th, received in this country on the 6th, have been tested with the quotations received here to-day, per *Cuba*,, and found to be perfectly correct. Notwithstanding the cable was working well when the *Cuba* left, she brings, as usual, a goodly number of private telegrams to parties in the States, and which have been duly forwarded.

A man named BERNARD COOLEL, well known at the West End of Boston, engaged a room at the City Hotel, in Roxbury, on Sunday, and at about 10:30 o'clock Tuesday morning the proprietor, on entering the room, found him lying on the bed, with his head resting on a chair, dead. A two-ounce bottle, which had contained laudanum, was found close by. Coroner ALLEN was called, but did not deem it necessary to hold an inquest.

The excellent prospects of the cranberry crops throughout South Jersey, the present year, are so encouraging that double the number of acres will be placed under cultivation next year. The company which was recently formed for that purpose express themselves well satisfied with the fact that the soil in South Jersey is admirably calculated for producing abundant crops of these valuable berries.

The Chicago papers, now that the cholera has fairly made its appearance in that city, assert that the disease has prevailed there ever since the early part of June, but that the physicians, to avoid creating a panic, have called it by a milder name. The condition of the river, which has become a stagnant bayou at that point, is assigned as a principal cause of the virulent outbreak of the pestilence.

There is a party of thirteen theological students from Andover, camped out on the beach at Rain Island, Sippican Harbor, Marion, Mass. They have five A tents, blankets and commissary stores, a sailboat at their disposal, and an accomplished skipper, who acts in the capacities of cook, fisherman and pilot. They say they are enjoying themselves better than people at the fashionable watering-places.

The steamer *Continental*, which passed Cairo on Sunday night, with a detachment of the Fifty-sixth Colored Infantry, had sixty cases of cholera, induced by eating raw Cuba Sugar. Six deaths had occurred. Only those who had eaten sugar were sick. The steamers *Henry Ames* and *Platte Valley* also had sickness on board.

The guerrilla HARPER is again upon the rampage in Tennessee. He and two of his band beat and robbed HIRAM STEWART, a Union man near Mitchellsville, of $100, on Saturday. They then proceeded to the town, and beat and robbed Mr. HEERMON, the postmaster, threatening to kill him if he spoke of the affair.

A Railroad Convention is to be held at Macon, Ga., on the 5th September, to take into consideration the importance of the construction of the link in the Savannah and Memphis Railroad, from Opelika to Tuscumbia. The Boards of Trade of Savannah, Macon, Selma, Memphis, Cairo, St. Louis, Louisville and Cincinnati are invited to send delegates.

Recently a quarrel took place in Claiborne County, Tenn., between two young men, ALEXANDER FULLINGTON and HOUSTON SEWELL. The difficulty was of a political nature, the former being a Copperhead, the other a Union man. Pistols were fired and both men mortally wounded. A general fight followed, without much additional bloodshed.

Union refugees from New-Orleans state that the rebels have appointed a committee to notify Union citizens to leave the city, and in proof thereof exhibit the following notice: "Mr. — —Sir; You are hereby notified to leave this city within seventy-two hours. Your presence cannot be longer tolerated in this community. By order of the committee.

The citizens of Clyde, Ohio, held a meeting, Aug. 3, to institute measures for erecting a monument to the memory of Maj.-Gen. J. B. MCPHERSON, who fell gallantly fighting for his country. It was stated that $6,000 were already contributed, and a Committee was appointed to take the matter in charge.

Mr. CHARLES T. WILLARD, a well-known photographer of Philadelphia, met with a sudden death on Friday. He was passing along Fifth street in that city, when he accidentally fell into a deep cellar recently excavated. Mr. WILLARD was the inventor of ciphers for telegraphing which were used in the army during the war.

A dispatch from Memphis says that during the previous forty-eight hours there had been five fatal cases of cholera. At a meeting of the physicians it was voted to ask permission to establish a rigid quarantine on the river, and adopt stringent measures against the spread of the scourge.

Several young men who left Springfield, Mass., in April last for Montana, have returned impressed with the idea that that golden territory is not all their fancy painted it. They visited eleven different mines, lost a round sum by the trip, and finally concluded that home was the best place for them.

The Boston *Journal* of the 15th says: "Never in the experience of medical men in this city, as we are informed, have there been so many instances of bowel complaints as now among us, especially among the young. We learn also that many cases prove fatal—suddenly so."

The first session in six years of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, commenced at Buffalo yesterday. The address of welcome was delivered by Hon. G. W. CLINTON, President of the Buffalo Society of Natural Sciences, and was replied to by Professor BARNARD, of New-York.

A meeting of citizens was held at the Cooper Institute last evening to hear statements relative to the recent riots in New-Orleans. Addresses were delivered by Hon. HORACE GREELEY, Rev. T. W. CONWAY, Rev. HENRY H. GARNET, Rev. J. P. NEWMAN, D. D., and Dr. RANDOLPH.

WALTER BROWN, of Portland, Maine, has accepted JOSHUA WARD's challenge to a single scull race for $2,000 or $3,000 a side, with the provision that the contest take place at Portland or New-York, and not at Newburg, N. Y., as WARD proposed.

The officers of the Internal Revenue report the seizure of an illicit distillery of whisky in Fourteenth-street. Ten barrels of whisky found on the premises were confiscated, and three persons arrested.

The Land Commissioner of the Atchison Pacific Railroad authorizes the Atchison papers to say that he will commence the sale of Kickapoo reserve lands within ten days. The reserve embraces some of the best lands in Kansas.

"Restitution," at Chicago, Aug, 3, 1866, incloses $14,000 and writes to Mr. United States Treasurer, "Please accept this from one making his peace with God, and appropriate it to the use of the Government, as it justly belongs to the United States."

Mayor GRANT, of Helena, Ark., has sent a dispatch to President JOHNSON in regard to the reported outrages of colored soldiers, denying the statements altogether. He says a street fight between a soldier and a citizen probably gave rise to the reports.

The Denver *News* announces that a new daily line of stage coaches is to be put on the Smoky Hill route immediately. The road is now being stocked, and the coaches will commence running about the 1st of September.

Favorable accounts have been received from the western portion of the country with regard to the disposition which is manifested in connection with a fair representation of its industrial and producing facilities at the Paris Exhibition of 1867.

The granite arch at Plymouth, over the place where the Pilgrims first landed, which is to be 25 feet high when finished, has stopped at 12 feet, the funds being exhausted.

In Central Georgia thousands of freedmen are agitating the question of immediate emigration to Liberia. This spirit was said to be rife among them at their late demonstration in Macon.

A dispatch from St. Paul last evening says: "THOMAS HOLMES' train of Idaho emigrants was attacked by Indians on the Missouri River. Several were killed."

It is said that the New-Orleans Conventionists are about to issue an address explanatory of their position and plans. They propose to hold another meeting in September.

Gens. SWEENEY and SPEAR are at St. Albans for trial on the indictments for breaking the neutrality laws.

LOCAL NEWS.

It was announced yesterday by Justice BARNARD of the Supreme Court, that all the Supreme Court Judges of this District coincide with him (BARNARD) in the opinion that the Excise Law, passed by the Legislature of this State in April last, is constitutional, and hence a valid law, which will be enforced and which must be obeyed. It was furthermore intimated that this is the opinion of all the Judges in the Brooklyn District.

In the case of STEWART *vs.* the Board of Health, the argument was yesterday postponed until the 23d inst. The action is brought for the purpose of enjoining the Health Board from interfering with butchers while driving their cattle through the streets in the day time. It is understood that this case relates only to butchers in Brooklyn, and the injunction order has been so modified that the Board may take steps to cleanse the slaughter-houses.

In the Board of Supervisors the estimate of the Board of Health for their expenses in 1867 was received. It amounts to $74,876 47. Mr. O'GORMAN, Corporation Counsel, sent in a written opinion, stating his belief that the Police Commissioners were bound to collect their revenue from the Excise Board and all other sources before applying to the Supervisors for the means to defray their expenses.

Yesterday, U. S. Commissioner OSBORN committed LLOYD BROWN for trial on the charge of murdering JAMES DEMPSEY, on board the American ship *Jonathan Godfrey*, at Palermo, in February last. JOSEPH FRITZ and FRANK BROWN, alleged accessories to the murder, are also held, but the Commissioner has not yet decided finally in their case.

The decree of divorce granted a few days since in the case of WILLIAM E. STODART *vs.* IDA A. STODART, has just been vacated and set aside by Justice BARNARD of the Supreme Court, on the ground of non-service of the summons. The attorneys of record are ORSON A. HOUSE for plaintiff; C. A. S. VAN NOSTRAND for the defendant.

The Actives defeated the Empires yesterday in a game of base ball at Hoboken by a score of 28 to 9. The grand "muffin" base ball match between the Mutual Club, of New-York, and the National Club, of Jersey City, came off at the latter place yesterday, the Mutuals winning by a score of 30 to 29.

The Special Committee of the Board of Supervisors appointed to redivide the City and County into Assembly Districts, have submitted a report which has been adopted. Twenty-one Assembly Districts are made thereby.

An inquest was held yesterday on the body of EMMA S. OTTEN, aged 5 years, whose death was caused by swallowing an imitation pearl bead, superinducing congestion of the lungs.

The proposed exhibition of the Twelfth Regiment in the evolutions of the line in Morris' tactics yesterday afternoon, was indefinitely postponed on account of the weather.

Several professional thieves were arrested yesterday by the Police, who were discharged after sitting for their photographs.

Only nine certificates of deaths from cholera were received by the Health authorities up to 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon.

The price of Gold was advanced to 151⅞@152 ℔ cent. yesterday. The Foreign Exchanges fell to 107¾ on London. The Money market very easy on the announcement that the 5 ℔ cent. Deposits with the Government are to be paid off. The Public Funds advanced ⅛@¼ ℔ cent., and the Railway speculation was firm at the close of the day.

There was decidedly more activity in domestic produce yesterday, and prices of Flour, Wheat, Corn and Pork were higher. Foreign merchandise was held firmly, but was inactive. Freights were quiet, with 543 vessels of all classes in port.

The Radical Press on the Convention.

The false prophets of the Radical Press are in a state of terrible perplexity. Their predictions upset by the wise and harmonious action of the assembled delegates, they are now casting about for comfort in a sea of wild and contradictory conjectures.

At least a score of *Tribunes* contend that the Convention is neither more nor less than a Democratic concern. They discourse elegantly of Jonah and the whale, and thence deduce the certain fate of the Republicans who participate in the proceedings. They are to be swallowed, body and bones, by the Democratic fish, which is thenceforward to absorb them into its colossal corpus. Editorially and through the marks of its correspondents, our Radical neighbor dwells upon this as the only tenable interpretation of the events in progress at Philadelphia; and lesser luminaries are every whit as positive upon the subject. But FORNEY's *Press* does not see things in the same light. It reverses the swallowing process. It makes the Conservative Republicans the victimizers, the Democrats the victims. Writing in view of Tuesday's doings, the *Press* declares that the Convention is "in the interests of WILLIAM H. SEWARD and ANDREW JOHNSON;" that "the straight-out Democratic managers, who expected to realize handsomely out of the speculation, will lose everything;" that "the Democratic organization is to be wholly submerged" in a new party; and much else to the same purpose. We appeal to the *Press*, then, as a witness against the *Tribune*, and to the *Tribune* for testimony against the *Press*; the inevitable inference being that the opposing statements are equally imaginative and equally untrue.

In a party sense, neither the Republicans nor the Democrats who have met upon common ground gain or lose anything. Those of the delegates who were Democrats before are Democrats still, and the Republicans who for the time sit in council with them are not less of Republicans to-day than they were a week ago. Each may be supposed more correctly to appreciate the position of the other; and upon the great issue which remains to be fought out—the issue of the Union as against the Radical Disunionists—we trust that they will hereafter work together with a cordiality and vigor that will overcome all opposition. They may be expected to unite in the coming campaign with the view of nationalizing Congress, asserting the supremacy of the Constitution, and reëstablishing the Union, which only greed and fanaticism now keep asunder. They may—we hope they will—coöperate in support of conservative candidates, that the national sentiment of the people may rebuke the sectionalism of Congress, and secure for the ten excluded States their rights within the Union. But with mere party organization the Convention has nothing whatever to do. It will breathe the breath of life into a movement superior to all parties, and one which we believe is destined to gain the mastery over all.

The differences among journals opposed to the Convention are not confined to the question of party. Beside the contradictions we have noted are others, in which extreme newspapers of the North neutralize the sayings of extreme papers in the South. The Southern extremists have contended that the Convention is exclusively in the interest of Northern politicians, and should therefore be shunned by Southern delegates. The Albany *Evening Journal* asserts the opposite, thus:

> "The Convention was called in the interest of those who have been armed rebels against the Government. It will be organized as may seem best calculated to promote those interests. And the Northern men who take part in it must do so as the mere automatons and puppets of the shrewd Southern politicians. In this aspect of affairs we discover merely a revival of the old order, when the doughfaces of the free States played toady to the leaders of the plantation, and cringed subservient under the crack of their ready lash."

More than enough has transpired to establish the injustice of both allegations. The Southern delegates are in no degree compromised, for they sit in the Convention as equals in authority and right, subjected to no capricious test, subscribing to no partisan formula, and yielding nothing of the dignity belonging to them as exponents of a people upon whom the policy of Congress presses with inexcusable harshness. The Southern delegates, we are persuaded, will return satisfied with the reception accorded to them, and with a well grounded conviction that the constitutional Unionists of the North cherish no resentment, no sympathy with conspirators, and are prepared to battle steadfastly for the rights withheld by Congress. They will return with the knowledge that nothing but the obstructive policy of Congress retards the complete restoration of national harmony, in feeling and in fact. On the other hand, all that has as yet been reported proves the falsity of the ignoble appeal to prejudice on which the Albany *Journal* relies for effect. The attitude of the South in the Convention is as far removed from arrogance as from abject humility. It neither cringes nor attempts to dictate. Its disposition, so far as the public can judge of it, is eminently proper—conciliatory without being sycophantic, and intent upon nothing save the reëstablishment of harmonious relations, and the guidance of the movement in a manner most certain to lead to success. In this particular, we dare say, the Southern delegates have disappointed many of their enemies, as, unquestionably, they have more than realized the expectations of their friends.

Nothing could be better than the reported utterances of the two distinguished representatives of South Carolina, who have already spoken. Between Ex-Gov. PERRY, who was a Unionist before the war and during the war, and Gov. ORR, who was an adherent of the rebellion, there is now no substantial difference. One is not more heartily for the Union than the other. Both agree in representing the people of their State as loyal in the acceptance of the situation, prepared in good faith to maintain the integrity of the nation, and only anxious for the fulfillment of the pledges made to them by the Executive, in behalf of the country, at the close of hostilities. Gov. ORR is at this moment a better Union man than Mr. GREELEY, for while the former publicly disavows the doctrine of secession, the latter cherishes it with as much apparent tenacity as when he expounded and advocated it prior to the rebellion. And Ex-Gov. PERRY would be a safer man in Congress than nine-tenths of the members who obey the crack of Mr. THADDEUS STEVENS' whip.

Upon one point we concur with the Radical Press. The management of the gathering has been, as they admit, admirable. The excellent judgment which has directed the Convention is as manifest as the excellent feeling which animates it. The two qualities, acting in combination, leave no room for fear as to the result.

The British American Federation Scheme—Action in England.

A London telegram of yesterday's date announces that the British Government have come to an agreement with the Provincial authorities in the question of confederation. The details of the scheme are all matured, and the necessary Imperial Charter will, therefore, be granted on the reassembling of Parliament in January next. The Queen's Tory advisers, it also appears, are prepared to abide by the provisional arrangement made by their predecessors in regard to a loan for the building of an intercolonial railroad. The Provinces are to be themselves the joint borrowers; but inasmuch as the undertaking will involve an outlay of from fifteen to twenty million dollars, their credit would be very materially affected were they to issue that amount of paper without any indorsement. The Home Government therefore comes to their aid as an indorser, which will enable the new Confederate Government to borrow upon exceedingly favorable terms.

There is good reason for this indorsement. The proposed intercolonial road is a necessary part of the scheme of confederation; but the road itself, by the route it takes, is not to be built on commercial principles. Instead of seeking the fertile and well-settled valley of St. John, it is to run through the barren wilds of Northern New-Brunswick along the Gulf, and become thus, in fact, what it was destined to be when it was projected twenty years ago, a military highway, as far removed as possible from our frontier.

For such an undertaking, the credit of the Supreme Government might very fairly be asked. The work would hardly be attempted were such credit not available. The Governments of the Provinces, unaided, would naturally mark out for themselves a line of road that could be commended on commercial grounds; but as that line would skirt along the Northern frontier of Maine, it would be utterly useless as a military road, and has, indeed, been repeatedly condemned by military engineers.

The maintenance of a considerable British military force in the Provinces, the presence for nearly half the year of a very considerable naval force in the St. Lawrence, the expenditure of some twenty million dollars of British gold for building a military road, and some ten or fifteen millions more for the construction and enlargement of military forts, will serve to make trade lively for some time to come among a community of three and a half millions of people. And if their public men are equal to the task of establishing a fair balance of interests between the Provinces about to be united, we can see no reason to augur anything but a career of prosperity for them in their new political relationship.

It does appear to independent and unprejudiced lookers-on, that every year after Confederation shall have once been achieved, will see the people of British America less disposed to regard their dependence upon the mother country as a desirable permanent relation. Unless they aspire to the dignity of national independence, their Intercolonial Union will scarcely raise them one step above their present colonial condition. But as to this ultimate achievement they may be acting wisely enough in feeling their way gradually. No one among us, whose character, standing or opinions are of any value, regards their efforts at Union with any other feeling than neighborly good-will. And if their federal scheme should in the end prove unworkable, it will, most assuredly, be due to themselves—to the revival of sectional animosities, and, perhaps, more than all, as we judge from recent debates in the Canadian Parliament, to religious bigotry and strife. They have had recently good proof that the United States Government wishes them no ill, and asks simply that they do the part of peaceable and friendly neighbors, as the very best thing for themselves and all concerned.

Spain Among the Powers of Europe.

At the very doors of the Spanish monarchy portentous changes in the internal and external relations of States are now working out, such as cannot fail to have great influence upon the future of Spain herself, and yet its Government is neither asked, consulted or cared about by the other Powers.

Spain contains a population of more than three millions; a hardy, spirited and brave people, while her geographical peninsular position between the Mediterranean and the Atlantic gives her many advantages to increase her influence. Still, Spain is all but despised as a power, and "none so poor to do her reverence." Even her former American colonies, provinces and dependencies, poor, weak South American Republics, with but a handful of people within their boundaries, with hardly the shadow of an army and the first beginnings of a navy, have adventured to take up the glove thrown down by Spain, resisted her demands, waged war with her, and at last came out victorious and with flowing colors. A nation that at one time made the whole of England tremble from the channel to the North Capes of Scotland, is now defeated and completely thrown on its back, and made helpless as an upturned turtle, by a few thousand half civilized Indians, ruled over by a few hundred descendants of Spain herself. At home and abroad her position is the same; her treasury is empty, her people impoverished and becoming poorer from day to day, her aristocracy but a dilapidated ruin of former greatness, and her Court more than suspected of improper practices. What a mournful position for a country that, under its earlier sovereigns, gave law to Europe, and could truthfully boast that in its dominions the sun never sets.

The Spain of former centuries, of CHARLES V. and PHILIPP II. is no more. It is a thing of the past never to be revived. The Knights of Castile and Arragon, so chivalrous, so bold and so gallant, when FERDINAND and ISABELLA freed their country from Moorish control, had descendants worthy their own name and fame, when CHARLES led them victoriously against France. Even under his son PHILIPP, the old blood of Castile and the pride of Arragon made Spain feared, if not respected.

But now came a change over her fortunes. The mad attempt to stifle the awakening spirit of freedom of religious opinion, the futile endeavor to make all Spaniards homogenous in their course of truth as well as action, the unnatural rigor with which all dissenters were treated, and by which hundreds of thousands of the best subjects and worthiest people of the kingdom were driven away, and in consequence of the interference, in Germany to prevent the rapid spread of German Protestantism—all these causes combined lowered Spain in the eyes of Europe as well as her own people, and paved the way for her gradual, and though slow, yet sure decay. Her greatest fault of all was undoubtedly the war upon the Netherlands for presuming to ask for an independent existence and their own nationality. The wars of the Spanish succession, of the Bavarian succession, and also the participation even in the thirty year's war, made her many enemies and brought her no friends, impoverished her exchequer and her people, and yielded no corresponding benefits. The profligacy of the Spanish Court under CHARLES and his son FERDINAND, together with the intrigues of the Prince of Peace GODOFF gave scandal to the whole of Europe, and it was only political and personal reasons concerning the overreaching ambition of the first NAPOLEON that brought England to Spain as the champion of a coward, poltroon and a debauched royal family. The last two events that brought this unhappy nation to the verge of the lowest degradation, were the cutting loose from the mother country of all her most valuable American possessions, excepting Cuba, and the dreadful civil war between DONNA CHRISTINA, at the head of the Government as Regent in the name of the infant Queen DONNA ISABELLA. Since then some few spasmodic flashes of a new and more vigorous life occasionally appeared, but only as quickly to melt away leaving the same dark picture.

We are, indeed, sorry for this. We have a sort of liking for the Spaniards that makes us wish and hope for better things from them in the future. There is an affecting tinge of romance in Spanish history which renders it so much more attractive. It is Spain that the world has to thank for the discovery of this continent; and though COLUMBUS was a Genoese, the Spanish Court gave him means to follow out his grand idea. Our own PRESCOTT has contributed largely to render the names of FERDINAND and ISABELLA not only widely known but not easily forgotten. Its Moorish reminiscences and its magnificent remains of Oriental art are, too, so bewitchingly described in IRVING's *Alhambra*. Then, next to the French, the Spaniards—though it might have been out of hatred to England—were among the first to recognize our independence and enter into treaty with us. Really, we are not without reason to feel exceedingly sorry at the utter decline of Spain from the pinnacle of the world's greatest Power to a mere tolerated appendage to the political geography of Europe.

France and Prussia.

A late telegram, through the cable, published this morning, mentions a "reliable report" that France, or rather NAPOLEON is about backing out from the position he had assumed by asking an extension of the frontier of France. This announcement may not be true, and we are not inclined to take it for granted for the present. For, if true, it would indicate such a moral and political humiliaton of the French Emperor and through him of the French people as could not be but extremely mortifying to the latter, and might greatly endanger the continuance of the rule of the former. France would, in that case, again have stepped down into the lower rank of nations, and Prussia and Russia, BISMARCK and GORTSCHAKOFF would be the arbiters of Europe.

Carlotta's Mission.

The Emperor MAXIMILIAN, in his palace in Mexico, is only separated by about a couple of days from his Empress who has just arrived at the Tuileries to open up negotiations with NAPOLEON for continuing his support to MAXIMILIAN's Government. There is a continuous line of telegraphic communication from Paris to Galveston, in Texas—*viâ* London, New-York and New-Orleans—and MAXIMILIAN can in very short time have his European news brought him by steamer to Vera Cruz from the terminus of the line at Galveston. In fact, if it should please his Mexican Majesty to take from the Liberals the town of Matamoras, which they lately got possession of, he can take up his quarters there upon the Rio Grande, and, by running an electric wire across the river, can hold a talk with his Imperial brother, FRANCIS JOSEPH, in Vienna, as well as with his Imperial master, LOUIS NAPOLEON, in Paris; and if he should want to get the advice of his Holy Father, PIUS IX., in Rome upon any matter, it can be had at an hour's notice.

The Empress CARLOTTA has been kindly taken in charge by her good sister the Empress EUGENIE, to whom NAPOLEON was doubtless very happy to make her over, and who will be glad to soften the harsh news which the French Government will unquestionably find it necessary to communicate to her. The matters which have sent her to Europe as a suppliant to NAPOLEON are assuredly of the gravest nature, as regards the interests of MAXIMILIAN's Empire; but CARLOTTA will find the French Emperor so extremely busy in dealing with the great complications in European politics, and the important changes in the relations of Continental Governments, that it is doubtful if he will be able to give her mission that grave consideration, much less that favorable response, which its necessities require. There are no arguments she can bring to bear upon the Emperor to induce him to continue his loans of money and soldiers to MAXIMILIAN that he is not already thoroughly acquainted with. He considered this whole case at his leisure last Winter, and was brought to a definite conclusion by the light of Secretary SEWARD's dispatches, Marshal BAZAINE's reports, and by the state of military, political, and financial affairs in the Mexican Empire. We know with what reluctance he came to the conclusion to which he finally did come, and how unwilling he was to give up a scheme which had promised such great increase of power and renown to France and to his dynasty. But events proved themselves entirely beyond his control; and in recognizing their supremacy, NAPOLEON took a step which there is no chance of his retracing, under any solicitations whatever.

It is not likely that NAPOLEON will lose any time in letting the missionary Empress know his decision about supporting her husband's throne. He has no necessity in this case to encourage hopes which it is out of his power to gratify. It would be cruel to do so at such a critical hour of MAXIMILIAN's fortunes. As CARLOTTA arrived in Paris last week, it is more than probable she has been given to understand even by this time precisely what she can, or rather precisely what she cannot, accomplish. Under the new facilities which the Atlantic cable gives the Mexican Emperor for learning these facts from headquarters in France, he can very quickly make his decision in accordance with them. As his Government has confessed the impossibility of its continuing to exist without French aid, financial and military, there begins to be something like probability to the stories that MAXIMILIAN is really beginning to get tired of his experiment of founding an Empire; that he is disgusted with his struggles in Mexico, and that he will be only too glad to get back to Europe to enjoy the vast fortune which King LEOPOLD lately bequeathed to the Empress CARLOTTA.

THE CITY THIEVES.—There is some fear in Boston and other cities that the thieves and pickpockets who have been so incontinently driven from this City within the last few days, will now take up their quarters and pursue their operations in other localities. It is not impossible that some of them will attempt to do so; but as their photographs have been, or will be, furnished to the Police of other cities, it will take but a small amount of vigilance to prevent these gentry "plying their vocation" any where in the United States, at least in such fashion as they have done heretofore. The system of summarily arresting all persons, wherever found, whom the Police believe to be thieves, produced for the moment not only a wide-spread panic and flight, but, it is said, almost a total stoppage of thieving operations in the cars and elsewhere. We do not believe, however, in permanently conferring upon the Police any such dangerous power. There are complaints that they have already abused it in one or two instances, and the rights of respectable citizens are too important and sacred to be subjected to the risk of arbitrary invasion by a policeman. We know that these guardians of the law frequently take, and are frequently allowed, considerable license in overstepping proper limits; and nothing is more necessary than to compel them in every instance to proceed in a legal manner, and to feel that they are under legal restrictions and can be held to legal responsibilities as well as other citizens. However desirable the end may be that is sought, it must not be pursued in an arbitrary, illegal and violent manner. Probably every one of the alleged thieves who have been summarily seized within the past week might have been arrested while in the act of crime within the next three months by a proper exercise of vigilance. If *then* severely and justly dealt with, the proceedings and the results would both have been more satisfactory than we can expect them to be while the present method is pursued.

THE ABUSE OF ANÆSTHETICS.—We fear that there is getting to be a little too much freedom in the use of anæsthetics. Our own columns have within a few weeks contained accounts of five or six deaths in different parts of the country from their injudicious employment. They are used by ignorant, incautious and unscientific persons upon the performance of the most trifling operations,—even in cases of lancing a boil or drawing a tooth. One of the latest cases of death from this cause was that of a woman in Maine, who was put in a state of anæsthesia by a dentist for the purpose of having a tooth extracted. At the inquest, according to the report of the physicians, "they found the membrane of the brain congested, with slight extravasations, also venous congestion of the brain and infiltration into the ventricles." Other abnormal conditions were found, but we are not told how far they were attributable to the anæsthetic. We know that the best and most experienced physicians are cautious in the use of anæsthetics, both on account of the temporary peril and the subsequent effects upon body and mind. It is the unprofessional public who are to blame for incontinently resorting to their use, or compelling their employment, when dictated by no necessity. They will find numerous warnings of the perils they run.

A NATURALIZED AMERICAN CREATED AULIC COUNCILLOR AT VIENNA.—A telegram from Vienna to the Augsburg *Gazette*, dated July 25, says that "the appointment of Mr. WARRENS as Aulic Councilor (*Hofrath*) creates excitement." If we are not mistaken this Mr. WARRENS is a native Swede, or Norwegian, who many years ago settled at St. Louis, Mo., became naturalized, and acted as notary public. President POLK appointed him United States Consul at Trieste. He afterward turned up as editor of the *Oesterriichischer Lloyd* newspaper, was removed from office and became, we are told, the foremost writer for the extreme absolutist party in Austria. If this be so, then his elevation might be significant.

A NEW CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Ohio Railroads—Cincinnati and Norfolk Railroad—Norfolk the Nearest Point to the Central Route—Norfolk a Great Harbor—Construction of the Cincinnati and Norfolk Road—Its Advantages.

THE BEECHES, Tuesday, Aug. 11, 1866.

More than thirteen years ago, over a different signature, I gave an account in the TIMES of the railroads, planned and in progress, in the State of Ohio. These made, substantially, (if finished) four great east and west lines, and four north and South. All of them were finished, except one north and south line; and the four east and west are the principal links in the great Arterial roads which connect the Eastern Atlantic with the valley of the Mississippi. These are the Lake Shore line, the Pittsburgh and Fort Wayne, the Central Ohio, Columbus and Indianapolis, and the Marietta and Cincinnati. To these has recently been added the Atlantic and Great Western interior line, between Cincinnati and Western New-York. These roads, respectively, connect the New-York Central, the New-York and Erie, the Pennsylvania, and the Baltimore and Ohio railroads with the valley of the Mississippi, and without them, the Atlantic cities would be cut off (in regard to rail,) from the great producing regions of this country. Ohio is the great gateway through which the Atlantic States must go—to reap the harvest of the Central West. If Ohio had a particle of the narrow policy which has governed New-Jersey, she could reap an immense toll on the people and freights of other States. She is neither so selfish nor so ignorant. She knows that to obstruct the business and movement of other States and people is not the way to advance her own interests. She has therefore, assisted in every possible way to the construction of all kinds of highways through her territories. With three thousand miles of railroad; eight hundred miles of canals, and thousands of other miles of turnpikes, she is the best improved, and the most prosperous State of this broad Union. Her products command relatively, the highest values in the market, because they are harvested by machinery and carried to market at the cheapest rates. But I shall not speak of Ohio, there she stands! Her Generals, soldiers, schools and roads speak for themselves.

What I am about to say is, that unless I am much mistaken in the facts, we are about to have a new Central Railroad, which will be entirely different from anything in the country heretofore, and will probably make considerable difference in the course of inland trade, more, probably, than any one man imagines. I mean a direct railroad from Cincinnati to Norfolk, (Va.) This would have been accomplished probably by this time if the war had not interfered with it. But if made while slavery existed it would not have accomplished one-third of its legitimate results, and even now it will take ten years after the completion of the work to bring Virginia enterprise up to the level of that in the most sluggish Northern State. The incubus of slavery does not consist in its mere wrong, (which is great enough), but in the lethargy of mind and action which pervades every part of a slave community; and that cannot be wholly got rid of till a new generation comes upon the stage. But, notwithstanding that drawback, the Cincinnati and Norfolk Road, if completed, must inevitably produce great results. Look at the fact that the whole interior Southern country lying back of Norfolk, Wilmington and Charleston, can be reached from Cincinnati only by going round through New York or Baltimore on one side, New Orleans on the other. That country, however, has considerable business with the West, even under these difficulties, and would have immensely more if a direct railroad is made from Cincinnati to Norfolk. The products of the West would be at once carried directly to Virginia, North and South Carolina, and Norfolk would surely become a large mart for the goods of Europe and the West Indies needed in the West. This might be slow in accomplishment, but would be inevitable.

Let me now refer you to some of the elements of this road, and the means of its construction:

1. If you take the map and draw a straight line from Cincinnati to New-York, Norfolk, Charleston, &c., you will find that Norfolk is the nearest point on the Atlantic to Cincinnati.

2. You will also see that for the purpose of commerce between the Atlantic and the Central West they are the very points which ought to be connected. There are but four great harbors on the Atlantic: Newport, R. I.; New-York; Norfolk, Va.; and Pensacola, Fla. Of these Norfolk is equal to either. Charleston is much inferior to either. One of the great difficulties of the South in the war and at all times was the want of good harbors. I believe, unless the United States Government has improved them, that there is not a harbor from Norfolk to Charleston which can be reached by a vessel drawing more than eight feet water. The same difficulty exists, with only two or three exceptions, on the whole coast of the Rio Grande. Texas has no good harbor till we get into the western part of the State. Now let us turn our eyes to Cincinnati. The Valley of the Ohio is 950 miles in length, and Cincinnati is near the centre. There concentrates, and must continue to concentrate, the business agencies, the commercial power, of that immense region of country which produces more than half the Indian corn on the continent, and the largest proportion of valuable animals. To connect these two points then, by a direct highway of commerce, is an obvious *need* of the country. It would save immense losses by circuitous transportation, as well as give new vigor and impetus to the trade between the South and the West.

3. These facts being obvious, let us now see whether this highway can, and will be constructed. The first remark I make is that two-thirds at least of the entire line is already made. The line from Norfolk to Lynchburg is on the direct route to Cincinnati, but aside from this, Norfolk is connected with Covington by the Virginia Central. It is not so direct as by Lynchburg, but for the present it will answer. In time, a direct communication from Lynchburg to Covington will be made. The next great step is the Covington and Ohio Railroad. Prior to the war this was in the full tide of successful progress. The State aided us and considerable work was done when the war put a temporary end to the enterprise. I understand that the rights, immunities and assets of the company have passed into the hands of capitalists, who are to proceed immediately to the completion of the road. If this be the fact, the rest is easy. The Covington and Ohio Road is to terminate at the mouth of the Kenawha—Point Pleasant. The Marietta Railroad Company is then to complete a branch from Hamden, a point on its road, to the mouth of the Kenawha—a distance of not over thirty-five miles. Then, you see, if the Covington and Ohio Road is made, (which I am assured will be made,) a direct line of Railroad from Cincinnati is opened. This will be truly a "Central Railroad"—central to the west of the United States. The whole distance, without the "cut-offs," which will hereafter be made, will not be far from 650 miles, or 100 miles longer than it need be, but much nearer than from Cincinnati to any other point on the Atlantic, and reaching a large market for Western produce, which no other railroad now reaches.

There is another point of some interest. The local business along the line of the Kenawha must be large. The coal deposits of the Kenawha and Big Sandy are probably (taking quantity, quality and variety into view) the best in the United States. Such is the opinion of those who have examined the subject; but the coal navigation of the Kanawha extends over only a part of the year, and is very irregular. A profitable coal business cannot be done under these disadvantages, but a coal railroad from the mouth of the mines to the mouth of the Kanawha, which could dump its cars into boats on the Ohio, would make those mines immensely profitable. There are parties in New-York, I am informed, who are interested in the mines, and others in the Covington road. To such persons this subject must be very interesting. I have written on it without the slightest personal interest. I sometimes think it would have been better for me long since to have eschewed pen and ink, and applied myself to some of these practical speculations, which seem to bring not only profit, but honor in these Mammon-loving times. But such is not my destiny. I must tread the path which Providence seems to have assigned me, without regret for what I have not got.

A VETERAN OBSERVER.

The Collectorship Difficulty in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Aug. 15.

This morning Mr. WM. F. JOHNSTON, the newly appointed Collector of this port, visited the Custom-house to present his credentials. Col. THOMAS, the Acting Collector, stated that there were grave doubts as to the validity of the appointment of Mr. JOHNSTON under the peculiar circumstances of the case. The Senate had failed to act in the matter of his (Mr. JOHNSTON's) appointment, and the question asked whether he (Col. THOMAS) should of right relinquish his office to a gentleman who claimed it upon so uncertain a tenure. He (Col. THOMAS) had been appointed as a Republican, and believed that he only echoed the sentiments of the Republican citizens of Philadelphia in hesitating about relinquishing an office in which he had been placed by a Republican President, until the right of his successor was clearly established. Col. THOMAS continued by saying that he did not wish to appear captious, nor yet was he willing to sacrifice any legal right which he might possess. He would prefer before giving any final decision to see his counsel, who was now absent from the city. Mr. F. CARROLL BREWSTER is the counsel of Col. THOMAS.

Fire at Toledo.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Wednesday, Aug. 15.

The Phoenix Block, corner of Summit and Oak streets, was partially destroyed by fire last night. Loss on building and contents, $5,000; about half covered by insurance.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Aug. 15.

INSURRECTIONS IN MEXICO.

Señor ROMERO has received information that a popular insurrection took place recently at Papantla, in the State of Vera Cruz. The Imperial authorities were arrested and arms distributed among the people. On hearing this news 500 Austrian troops were sent from Jezuitlan to Papantla. They were allowed to come into the city and were afterward surrounded and captured with all their muskets, ammunition, and two pieces of artillery. Insurrections like this are of common occurrence in Mexico since the people have heard that the French are going to leave the country.

GEN. LEW. WALLACE AT MATAMORAS HELPING THE LIBERALS.

Your New-Orleans correspondent sends the following telegram from that city of this date:

"LEW. WALLACE, with five hundred armed emigrants, arrived at Matamoras with a heavy battery for Liberals. Was chased by French cutter and landed at Brazos, Santiago."

QUEEN EMMA AT THE NATIONAL CAPITOL.

Queen EMMA and her attendants to-day paid a visit to the Capitol, where the royal party was under the conduct of the Commissioner of Public Buildings, who accompanied them to all parts of the building, including the highest part of the dome. Her Majesty was very much impressed with the structure and its surroundings. After completing a tour of the Capitol grounds the Botanical Garden was visited.

An invitation to the Queen from the Secretary of State to make her home at his residence during her sojourn here was politely declined, as she will remain only two days longer in this city.

An invitation to dine this evening with Mr. SEWARD was accepted.

THE TEXAS GOVERNMENT—DISPATCH FROM THE GOVERNOR.

Gov. THROCKMORTON, of Texas, telegraphs the Secretary of State that he has been duly installed in office, and has assumed the government of his State; that he and the other State officers will now prove by their acts that the confidence reposed in their integrity and patriotism by the President has not been misplaced, and by the same showing they will convince the incredulous people of the Northern States that the citizens of Texas are loyal to the Government, and in favor of maintaining and supporting the Constitution and the Union.

THE NEW-ORLEANS CONVENTIONISTS PROPOSE TO HOLD ANOTHER MEETING.

R. KING CUTLER and other Conventionists will soon issue an address defending the legality of the Convention, stating reasons why they have not met again, and preparing for another meeting, to be held probably in September.

THE COLORADO DELEGATION—A DISPATCH TO THE PRESIDENT.

The following dispatches was read by the President to-night:

DENVER, COLORADO, Wednesday, Aug. 15.

To the President of the United States:

Colorado sustains your administration triumphantly in the election of A. C. HENRY delegate, W. J. JOHNSON, C. B. CLEMENTS.

NO OUTRAGES BY COLORED SOLDIERS AT HELENA, ARK.

A few days ago the Secretary of War issued an order directing an investigation as to the alleged outrages of colored soldiers upon the citizens of Helena, Ark. That investigation is now made. To-day the President received the following dispatch from the Mayor of Helena:

HELENA, Ark., Aug. 15.

To President Johnson:

Rumors going the rounds of the papers of a riot here on the 7th inst., are entirely unfounded. A street fight between a drunken man and some soldiers, which was immediately stopped, gave rise to the rumors. Perfect quiet and harmony prevails.

H. W. GRANT, Mayor City of Helena.

REIMBURSING MISSOURI FOR WAR EXPENSES.

The War Department has appointed JOHN D. STEVENSON, of Michigan, A. S. WILLIAMS, of Michigan; and WILLIAM MOSELY, of Missouri, Commissioners, under the act of Congress approved April 17, 1866, to reimburse the State of Missouri for money expended for the United States for enrolling, equiping and provisioning militia, and in suppressing the rebellion. They were directed to assemble at St. Louis on July 29, 1866, for the purpose of taking the necessary oaths and entering upon the performance of their duties.

BOUNTY CLAIMS.

The Paymaster General's Office receives about 1,500 applications per day, from men who have served as volunteers, urging their claims to the extra bounty authorized by the last session of Congress. As there are no funds in the treasury not already appropriated for other purposes, and as the Special Commission which has the subject under consideration has not yet made its report, there can no payments be made under this act for some months yet; and nothing therefore can be done with the claims that are transmitted to the pay department for the additional bounty, except to file them, so that they may be taken up in due order when the arrangements for paying the claims are completed.

THE PARIS EXHIBITION AND THE WESTERN STATES.

Favorable accounts have been received from the western portion of the country with regard to the disposition which is manifested in connection with a fair representation of its industrial and productive facilities at the Paris Exposition of 1867. It is believed that the utmost possible good will result from a display of the resources which the wide domain of the West can furnish to this universal exhibition. The importance of the subject will, it is thought, produce ample opportunities for those who are anxious to place before European nations the fruits of American enterprise and industry, to carry into effect their praiseworthy designs.

CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT.

Almost simultaneously with the promulgation of the notice to holders of certificates of deposit of temporary loans, that interest will cease on them on the 26th inst., there came from leading financiers and statesmen letters addressed to the Secretary of the Treasury advising him to do the very thing that he had already done. Among the gentlemen who advised this step is the Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means. The amount of these certificates is something over sixty-three millions, and it is fair to estimate that about fifty millions of this capital, now that interest is ceased to run upon it, will be invested in the five-twenties and ten-forties.

THE CUSTOM-HOUSE AT OGDENSBURGH.

The Secretary of the Treasury has approved the designs of the supervising architect for the new Custom-house at Ogdensburgh, N. Y., and its construction will be proceeded with as soon as the necessary arrangements can be made. The building will be 120x60 feet, two stories in height, with an attic story on each wing. It will be constructed of pressed brick, with stone dressings. It is designed to accommodate the Custom-house, officers of Internal Revenue, Post-office and Pension Agent, on the principal floors. The upper stories will be devoted to the United States Court room, and the officers of the Judiciary. The attic stories are for records, store-rooms, &c.

INTERNAL REVENUE FRAUDS.

The Secretary of the Treasury has issued a circular relative to the per centage of fines, penalties or forfeitures incurred by Internal Revenue frauds, which will hereafter be paid to persons informing the proper officials of such frauds upon the Government.

RETURN OF SECRETARY SEWARD.

Secretary SEWARD arrived here this morning from his home in Auburn.

A BALE OF GEORGIA COTTON FOR THE PRESIDENT.

The first bale of Georgia cotton received at Macon this season, which was presented to President JOHNSON by the citizens of that place, has arrived in this city.

APPOINTMENTS.

The President did not make any appointments to-day.

FORTRESS MONROE.

Regulations of the Board of Health—Raising Sunken Vessels.

FORTRESS MONROE, Monday, Aug. 13.

The measures recently adopted by the Board of Health of Norfolk, in respect to the quarantine of twelve days placed on all vessels coming from New-York, including the regular steamers, have been reconsidered, upon representations to that body by the Board of Trade that they would be exceedingly disastrous to the commerce of the city. In place of these measures the following have been adopted:

First—That the steamers running between the ports of Norfolk and New-York place an examining physician approved or recommended by the Board of Health in New-York, to see that no person or property shall be allowed to go on board said steamers in that city at all likely or supposed to be the medium by which any disease may be carried on board.

Second—That the said officer or inspector shall give a certificate to the commander of each vessel that he has faithfully inspected the loading of said vessel, and that so far as his ability would allow, he has discharged his duty.

Third—That, on arriving at Buoy No. 7 the said steamers shall come to and be visited by the Health Officer, who shall examine said certificate and vessel, and if no sickness is or has been on board, and the vessel presents a healthy and cleanly condition, and no good reason appears for longer detention, then the said vessel be allowed to complete her trip.

The steamers *Samuel L. Brewster* and *Smith Briggs* were sold at the Government auction sale at Norfolk, the former bringing $1,675 and the latter $750. Both steamers were employed as army gunboats during the war. The *Brewster* was sunk in the Appomattox River, near Petersburgh, and the *Smith Briggs* in an engagement in the Nansemond River, near Smithfields, but both vessels were recently raised by the wrecking firm of MALTBY & BROWN.

HAVANA.

The Rainy Season—Africans Landed—Public Health—General News.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

HAVANA, Thursday, Aug. 9, 1866.

We are at last enjoying a respite from the uninterrupted rainy season which prevailed through last month; evenings grow cooler, and the general health is all that could be reasonably expected, excepting some cases of small-pox in the suburban districts of the city. Of yellow fever there is but the usual average of every year. The proximity of the cholera, in some parts of the Union, does not seem to impress our city fathers with the necessity of taking active measures to keep ourselves ready, should it make its appearance upon these shores.

The Board of Health, taking into consideration the spread of the cholera in the City of New-York, have agreed that all vessels arriving here from your City shall be sent to the quarantine grounds of Mariel, without being allowed the slightest communication with the shore, to lay there as many days as the local Board of that place may deem necessary to allow her to return and enter this harbor with safety.

I hear it asserted on good authority that one thousand Africans have been landed since the departure of Gen. DULCE; hence I credit the report of the coming of Gen. PEZUELA to relieve LERSUNDI, who seems to be somewhat more unscrupulous than is desired by the home Government.

The usual gossip about politics prevails, the Facos, or members of the revolutionary club, having had to desert their evening headquarters (the Louvre) on account of the Facon riots and subsequent difficulties with Señor COUTO, resorted to the Park, to hold their reunions in the open air, have at last been compelled to disband, owing to the obnoxious secret police, and chiefly from the fact that the Governor is in possession of a list containing all their names, to be used in the course of time.

The Café del Loure is opened to the public since the night after the fire which destroyed two-thirds of the establishment. The loss of the owner exceeded $100,000, as there was only $52,000 covered by a policy, in the North British and Mercantile Fire Insurance Company, of England. It will be some months before it can be thoroughly repaired.

The Press of this city is paying a just tribute to the greatest achievement of the age, the inauguration of the cable, and everybody is expressing the hope that the Government of the Island may take immediate steps toward connecting it with the coast of Florida, so as to share the benefit in full.

The steamship *Columbia* arrived from New-York on the 7th, all well, but is undergoing three days observation in the southwestern end of the harbor. She has been allowed lighters to clear herself of her cargo during that time, and be ready to take in the return freight the day she is out of it, so as not to miss the sailing day.

The batteries in course of erection bearing on the approaches to the harbor are all ready, guns having been mounted. Artillery practice is of every-day occurrence, indicating that the Dons do not mean to be caught unprepared, should the *Huascar* or the *Independence* pay us their promised call.

Accounts from other cities of the Island all agree as to the fact of the existence of incendiaries, from the repeated number of fires occurring lately.

There are rumors about the change of all our high officials, soon to be made by the Narvaez Ministry.

Our harbor is quite deserted by shipping. There are but very few vessels discharging on the dock this week.

The new steam-frigate *Navas de Folosa* left this port for Buenos Aires [to] in the last days of July to meet her consorts of the Spanish Squadron from Peru. She carried reinforcements of men, ammunition, arms and $100,000,000 to defray expenses. 'This amount has drained all the available resources of the Treasury, as far as I can see, therefore I think it very improbable that the Government means to send a land force of 10,000 or 12,000 men along with the fleet.

One of the many instances illustrating the high morality of this Government, is prominent in the fact that if an individual sends a telegram over their wires, however long it may be, and it happens to contain a sentence which does not meet their full approbation, the whole is suppressed. No information whatever is given to either party concerned about it, but the money charged is not returned.

There are two vessels in Quarantine from Liverpool and one from Antwerp—three and five days respectively.

The stocks of sugar in the four warehouses of this city amounted to 329,000 boxes, 3,731 hhds., on the 4th inst.; and in Matanzas 35,000 boxes, 3,300 hhds., on the same date.

The reported additional charge of 16 ⅌ cent. on goods not properly entered at the Custom-house, has met with due opposition from the whole trade, and it has been deferred for two months, while an appeal is being made to the metropolis.

Numerous arrests are being made by our police of all thieves, gamblers, &c., to banish them to the Island of Fernando Po.

THE BUFFALO HORSE FAIR.

Trotting Exhibition—Beautiful Weather and Immense Throng of People—The Double-team Contest.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BUFFALO, Wednesday, Aug. 15.

The attendance at the trotting exhibition to-day was immense, fully 10,000 people being present on the track. The day was fine and pleasant, and the sport attracted large numbers of ladies, whose gay and elegant toilettes added greatly to the beauty of the scene.

For the double-team race—which was mile heats, best three in five, free for all, double teams owned and driven together for a purse of one thousand dollars, eight hundred to the first, three hundred to the second, and one hundred and fifty to the third—there were five entries, viz: DAVISON'S Albany team, DIMMICK'S Chicago team, STEVENSON'S Buffalo team, BENHAM'S Missouri team, and ENSIGN'S Buffalo team. The Chicago and Albany teams, however, were withdrawn, and the race resulted as follows:

J. S. Stevenson's s. f. Bloomer and Byron	1	1	1
L. Benham's g. g. and s. g. Greay Eagle and Colonel	2	2	2
E. W. Ensign's gr. m. Katy Gray and mate	3	3	3
L. C. Davison's b. g. Capt. Tallman and Rattlesnake	drawn.		
O. W. Dimmick's br. m. Maud and mate	drawn.		

Time—3:10—2:52½2:45.

There was little betting on this race after the withdrawal of the Albany team, which had been the favorite against the field, and which in consequence made all pools void. STEVENSON'S team was then taken for choice against the field. Each heat was won closely.

SECOND RACE.

The second race was for a purse of $1,000, the first horse taking $700, the second $200, and the third $100, mile heats, best three in five, in harness. There were nine entries, of which eight started, viz: A. HINMAN'S br. g. *Niagara*, New-York; S. JAMES'S gr. g. *Melton*, Canada; S. ROBINS'S gr. s. *Gray Eagle*, Michigan; C. MARSH'S b. h. *Strathmore Avon*, New-York; B. DOBLES' b. m. *Lady Patchen*, New-York; J. WATSON'S b. m. *Mary Anne*, New-York; S. MCELROY'S cr. g. *Mazeppa*, Canada, and F. CAIN'S bl. s. *Heart of Oak*.

The night before the race *Lady Patchen* was the favorite against the field, but on the day *Strathmore* became the favorite at even against the field. The race was only open to horses that never beat 2:34.

The contest resulted as follows:

S. James' gr. g. Melton	6	1	1	1
S. Robins' gr. g. Gray Eagle	1	3	3	5
F. Cairns' bl. s. Heart of Oak	3	6	4	2
C. Marsh's b. h. Strathmore	4	2	2	3
A. Hinman's br. g. Niagara	2	4	5	6
J. Watson's b. m. Mary Anne	7	5	6	4
B. Doble's b. m. Lady Patchen	5	7	dist.	
S. McElroy's cr. g. Mazeppa	8	dist.		

Time—2:38, 2:35, 2:37¼, 2:36.

American Association for Advancement of Science.

BUFFALO, Wednesday, Aug. 15.

The first session in six years of the American Association for the Advancement of Science commenced here to-day.

The address of welcome was delivered this morning by Hon. G. W. CLINTON, of this city, President of the Buffalo Society of National Sciences, and was replied to by Prof. BARNARD, of New-York.

The attendance is not large as yet, but more delegates are expected to-day.

BUFFALO, Wednesday, Aug. 15.

The Association for the Advancement of Science reconvened at 3:30 o'clock, when Prof. LOOMIS, of Yale College, read a paper on the Physical Condition of the Sun's Surface and the Movements of Solar Spots.

Col. WHITTLESEY addressed the Convention on the subject of the Glaciers of the St. Lawrence. At the conclusion of his remarks a spirited discussion of the glacial theory arose, Prof. L. STERRY HUNT opposing it in favor of the theory of submarine glaciers or iceberg actions. Prof. O. N. STODDARD, of Albany University, Ohio, and Prof. NEWBERRY, of Columbia College, spoke in vindication of the glacial theory.

At 6 o'clock the Association adjourned, with the understanding that the discussion should be resumed in the morning.

There are already over fifty members present, which are more than were at the Convention of 1860, at Newport. About three hundred persons attended the meeting this afternoon. The session promises to be very successful. It will probably continue till Tuesday night.

Boston Bank Statement.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Aug. 15.

The following is the weekly statement of the Boston Banks:

Capital stock	$41,900,000
Loans	95,771,749
Specie	294,241
Legal Tender Notes	21,101,431
Due from other Banks	11,521,863
Due to other Banks	14,417,231
Deposits	39,192,620
Circulation, National	24,134,997
Circulation, State	202,734

FIRE ISLAND.

Natural Beauty of the Place—Hotel Life—Fishing—A Masquerade, and who Participated.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

FIRE ISLAND, Monday, Aug. 13, 1866.

Imagine the sensation of an old New-Yorker, an *habitué* of fashionable watering places and gay Summer resorts, resting quietly at this retreat within a few hours of home; so near that the din of the old City and its exciting struggles almost mingles with the ocean murmer. Picture a clean, sandy beach, of almost snowy whiteness, where the surf rolls up grandly, and the transparent clearness of the water shows distinctly the pebbles many feet from shore. Far as the eye can reach old ocean claims dominion, yet a distance of scarce half a mile presents another shore where a beautiful bay sets in, furnishing fish of every description, boating, sailing, and all its attendant pleasures.

Here is every varying beauty of calm and storm, the chameleon colors that are the pride of old Neptune—the sunsets, glorious in their beauty, beauty, soft as the paradise plume, and rich as Persian drapery; varying in tints like a woman's whims, fading as soon under the superior power that controls. Above all looms up the Light-house—whose beacon-light is never dimmed—warning the mariner of danger, while it welcomes him to the "haven where he would be."

Rarely have such combinations united to give health and recreation to those who love pure air and to "rest from their labors." It seems an oasis in the desert of fashionable life, where one may breathe free from petroleum, and not be doomed to four toilettes a day; where the boot-blacks do not demand fifteen cents extra, and a good bottle of claret every day for dinner does not prove the unfortunate feather that destroyed the poor camel.

Would you know where is such a spot, and where such a hotel? You will find it at Fire Island, at the Surf House, where Mr. SAMMIS' courteous civilities lead you to forget you are not "at home"—without the care of catering for your own table. This suggests the evening meal (teas)—that we know not of in city life—old-fashioned meals, where a woman's art can display itself as she delicately adds the milk and sugar to the life-giving beverage. Add to this the broiled blue-fish, delicately browned as the cheek of a brunette, so piquantly seasoned—just a *soupçon* of lemon and parsley. One sighs not for DELMONICO'S.

It was after a day of successful fishing when the last bait drew up a Spanish mackerel of three pounds weight. In a boat comfortable as a Government yacht, we returned to the hotel to find the usual quiet disturbed by the running to and fro of anxious faces, with suspicious packages, old hats, gay colors, quaint costumes, &c. The mystery was solved by the announcement of early tea on account of a masquerade to take place at evening. We marveled at the presumption of the female sex. Where were we; we, who have for years been the leading spirit on such occasions, to procure even a mask. In our dilemma we recalled the sweet face of a gentle girl who occupied a seat at our table, and determined to ask her aid. "Oh!" she replied, "come to room No. —, we ladies knew how it would be and have prepared costumes for such as desire them."

Selecting a monk's cowl and gown, trusting it would lead to confessions from the fair sex, we entered early the drawing-room. The music proved an immediate attraction, and soon the floor was covered with dancers. We retired one side in character, absorbed in contemplation—in reality to review the masqueraders. Pardon us, fair friends, if "the chiel was amang ye takin' notes; an' faith he'll prent them."

Here comes a woman of the world. Her gay dress and brilliant jewelry proclaim her a votary at fashion's shrine. She has passed, but there is no train to her robe, and I see, instead, a nun with crossed hands, in sable garb and rosary. 'Tis the same person. Alas! is it emblematical? Are women two-sided?

A gentle movement of the head reveals Mrs. B——d, of Utica. Pretty Peasant Girl in boddice and short skirt, with little feet so nicely suited to wear the wee slipper and scarlet rosette, think not the mask conceals the speaking countenance and intellectual brow of Miss F——s, of Troy. Thy bright smile and cheerful words will long linger in the memory of new as well as old friends. Oh! horrors! that cruel Blue Beard, in crimson robes and gorgeous turban. Why art thou so enticing? Is not success with the line and bait enough? Must women yield also to thy fascinations? Truly, thy goodness is unjustly concealed. Mr. B——d, of Utica, cannot improve upon his character. Are we dreaming, or does the ocean roll at our feet? Before us stands a lovely naiad, sweet syren of the sea. Her hair is flowing upon her snowy shoulder, while the simple white muslin drapery that surrounds her is covered with sea-weed and shells; a *negligeé* wreath of delicate Molusca encircles her brow, and the soft blue eyes look out so purely as she says "Come to the sea maiden's home." It is Mrs. S——R, of ——. She has gone, and the mazy whirl of our brain finds rest in gazing upon the stately dignity of Mme. de Pompadoru. Her hair is raised upon a cushion, with a massive braid entwined with pearls and well-adjusted plumes, while the snowy brow is shaded by small curls; antique lace surrounds the square corsage of the time of LOUIS QUARTOIS. Her long train of *rose de chene* disposes itself gracefully, revealing in front an exquisitely dressed foot in the high heel of the time. Although the toilette is elaborate, it does not destroy the freshness of youth seen in Miss S——s, of New-York.

Were I not a bachelor, and proof against woman's charms, I should tremble at the figure that next presents itself. It is a lady of delicate form and graceful carriage. Her well-fitting dress of silk is covered with faces of men and women. Her little head, so classically shaped, carries a *camera obscura*, indicating photography. A necklace and bracelets of tintypes encircle her neck and arms, while long pendants of the same hang from her small, well-rounded ear. A sigh escapes me as the silvery tones of her voice betray Miss J——s, of New-York. Age bows to beauty, and sits down weary and sad at its chosen desolate lot. Accompanying her is a Tyrolese. Has she taken his impression well? They are chatting merrily. His dress is a combination of blue and scarlet, with shoes and silver buckles, a shirt of ample fullness, partially covered by a short velvet jacket, through which white sleeves in puffs display themselves. A jaunty hat sits carelessly on the head of Mr. P——s, of Rochester. Following behind is Sterling's Ambrosia. Help us, muse, to do justice to those flowing tresses of flaxen hair, so rich in quantity, extending to the feet of the fair maiden. Of course, it is *all natural*. Miss C——r, of Albany, bears off the palm in originality of costume, in ingenuity of arrangement. It needed not to excite the curiosity of man to lead him to follow in thy train. No witchery is greater than a bright, generous, noble spirit.

So thinks Mr. J——s, of New-York, as Massaniello, his hands and face concealed under the brigand's hat and plumes, with the scarlet cloak thrown over his shoulder. He is whispering, "Gentle Zittella whither away, Love's Ritornella list while I play."

Attracted by a group in a distant corner we find ourselves joining the admirers of an Eastern Princess. The costume is rich. A crimson skirt, looped up over a petticoat of white satin—a turban of lace secured by pearls and precious stones. The lady is very fair, and the rich costume comports well with her raven hair and lustrous eyes. Mrs. D——n, of Philadelphia, the wife of a State Senator. Near her, not overshadowed, is a charming Shepherdess in muslin short skirt and picturesque boddice. She needs but to raise the crook she bears to make all submissive to her beauty. Her beaming eye "wins as it wanders, dazzles where it dwells." The complete effect of rural life is produced in the costume of Miss P——e, of Albany.

The music has changed. A grand old march leads the guests to follow the suggestion, and the open door to the dining-room invites to a surprise champagne supper the crowning attention of our liberal host.

Thus passed an evening agreeable to the lookers-on, as well as those who bore a prominent part. It was worthy of encomiums had artists lent their aid, and, as an *impromptu*, we, fastidious we, bestow upon it our highest praise, only regretting that we could not do more and better justice to the gems of the night.

Q. Q.

CAPE ISLAND, N. J.

Who are There—Views of the Convention.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

CAPE ISLAND, N. J., Friday, Aug. 10, 1866.

This great resort of Philadelphians and Southerners has for six weeks been crowded to excess, but the season is closing earlier than usual and the trains bring comparatively few passengers, while every train that goes away is crowded to excess. The notables have all gone. CLYMER, the Democratic candidate for Governor of Pennsylvania, CHAS. J. INGERSOLL, of Philadelphia, and a number of smaller political lights, went home last week. JAS. M. SCOVEL, of Camden, the gentleman who *didn't* get elected to the United States Senate last Winter, has also been here, but attracted very little attention. There are a great many Southerners here. They look forward with great hope to the Philadelphia Convention. They all express the desire that prominent rebels and Copperheads shall not be permitted to take part in the proceedings.

Cape May, although a very popular resort, is not as fashionable as Long Branch, or even Atlantic City. I see but very few of the handsome dresses, so plentiful at Long Branch. The fact is that no place in this country can be fashionable unless patronized by New-Yorkers, and Cape May is not. I have not met half a dozen people from New-York in the past two weeks, and for four days there has been but one New-York arrival at this hotel.

The grand affair of the season came off here last night in the shape of a "Grand Carnival and Masque Ball." As far as it was intended to be a masquerade, it was a failure, there not being over twenty-five or thirty fancy dresses in the room. The music—HASSLER'S from Philadelphia—was very good, but the room was filled with men, women and children, who didn't dance. And to-morrow the festive season will about close with a grand hop at the Columbia House.

NEW-YORK.

The Paris Exposition.

PARIS, July 21, 1866.

J. C. Derby, United States Agent, New-York:

DEAR SIR: 1. There will be ninety-four juries of classes. Their work will commence on the 1st of April, and their reports will be made on the 14th of April. After that they may be consulted by the Juries of Groups, whose work will terminate on the 12th of May. The whole period of jury service is, therefore, comprised within six weeks. I omit the juries on class 52 and 95, and the new class, which are exceptional. The names of jurors must all be sent in by the 1st of December, that the juries may be formed and organized.

2. I beg you to send me the names of the members of the Scientific Commission who will be willing to serve as class jurors, and who will be here on the 1st of April to begin work; state which class each would prefer, which class would be his second preference, and so on, (if he is qualified for different classes,) and mention whether or not he is acquainted with any but the English language. Also please give me the names of the additional Commissioners appointed by the President, who will be willing to serve, and will be here in time, with the same particulars as before mentioned. Also the names of any other Americans who may be here at the time named, if willing and qualified to work, with the particulars as above in regard to each.

3. Let me know, if you please, in which classes of products it is most important, in your opinion, and that of your Committee, that our jurors should be placed.

4. There will be many classes into which several nations will desire to crowd their jurors, and other classes of less importance. Each party will not be able to place jurors where they wish, and as many as they wish. All will be limited to the numbers fixed for each by Table B; but in filling up the different classes the Imperial Commission will endeavor to divide and distribute jurors fairly, and to accommodate the preferences and interests of each nationality as far as possible.

My reasons for asking for so many more names of jurors than we are entitled to place are these:

I may not be able to place the whole number to which we are entitled in the classes of most importance to us, and for which that number should be selected. In this case I must place the remainder in the classes of next importance to us, and so on.

But to do this, as all who will be qualified for a class of most importance to us may not be placed in that class, and may not be qualified for the class of next importance, the number to choose from should exceed the whole number which can be placed, or we cannot place them in the order of most importance.

Another reason is, that I have some reason to believe I may be able to place more jurors than by the schedule we are entitled to.

As the matter of juries is of some importance to exhibitors, and one in regard to which the unsuccessful are apt to think their interests and merits neglected, and as the placing of jurors is, from the nature of the case, attended with some difficulties, I must beg you to begin this business at once, and give me the information as early as possible, because I must have it before the 1st of December, or it will be useless.

Therefore, if the appointments have not been made, you might think it expedient to send a copy of this letter to the Secretary of State, to facilitate you in completing the information you will have to collect from the parties themselves after their nomination.

Your obedient servant, N. M. BECKWITH,
United States Commissioner-General.

THE NEW-ORLEANS RIOT.

Meeting at the Cooper Institute—Remarks by Horace Greeley and Others.

A meeting of the citizens of New-York was held in the great hall of the Cooper Institute last evening for the purpose of listening to statements from citizens of New-Orleans in reference to the recent riot in that city. The hall was comfortably filled. The meeting was called to order by Rev. T. W. CONWAY, and

Hon. HORACE GREELEY was called upon to preside. He stated the object of the meeting, and said that owing to the brief time which had been occupied in arranging for the meeting Gen. BUTLER, who had been written to with a view to his taking part in the proceedings, found that preceding engagements had to be attended to; and Gen. BANKS, who had also been invited, was prevented being present for a like reason, but he had promised to come upon another occasion.

After an opening prayer, Rev. Mr. CONWAY was introduced. He said that they had been assembled there not to rejoice, but to mourn the loss to this nation of patriotic men, whose devotion to the flag of their country and the cause of the Union had been sealed by noble testimony during the raging of the rebellion, and who in the more recent riot in New-Orleans had given their lives for the cause of constitutional liberty. He had seen Dr. DOSTIE feed the wives of the men who had pursued him, and who had thirsted for his blood. In a letter which the speaker had received from a friend in New-Orleans, yesterday, it was stated that the last words of DOSTIE were, "Tell the rebels to fear DOSTIE in his grave," and that the last words of Rev. Mr. HAUGHTON were, "I am glad to die in this glorious cause." The speaker said that it made his heart feel glad to see in the audience a man who had fought his way through the rioters with a revolver in each hand. [Applause, and cries of "Bring him out."] Mr. CONWAY then introduced to the audience Mr. JOHN BURT, late Chief of Police in New-Orleans, and he was received with the most enthusiastic cheers. Mr. CONWAY charged that the preparatory work of which the riot was the result began with the wholesale issuing of pardons.

It was then resolved to invite Gen. BANKS to speak in that hall two weeks hence.

Rev. HENRY HIGHLAND GARNET, formerly pastor of the Shiloh Presbyterian Church in this City, and now of Washington, being called upon, said he had come there to listen, but was glad to offer his testimony as to the fidelity to the Union of the black men all over the South. He said he had traveled thousands of miles and addressed tens of thousands of the people, and he could say, without fear of contradiction, that the hearts of the black men beat true to the Union. He had seen Copperheads of all other complexions, but had failed to meet with a black one. He was there simply to ask for protection to his people; he claimed that protection as a citizen of the United States for citizens of the United States. He asked for no special favors, but for protection equal to that which had been extended to rebels who had fought to dismember this Government. In reference to the telegram sent by the Executive to New-Orleans, ordering that the Civil Authorities be aided, he, in the light of the four years of war from which the nation had emerged, and the memory of the hundreds of thousands whose bones lay bleaching on Southern battle-fields, and in presence of the desolated homes all over the land, must say that while one end of the wire on which such a message was sent was in New-Orleans, the other end must have been in hell.

Rev. J. P. NEWMAN, D. D., formerly of the Bedford-street M. E. Church, in this City, and for the past three years resident in New-Orleans, next addressed the meeting. He said his remarks should be confined to proving the assertion that the massacre in New-Orleans of the 30th ult. was without provocation; that it was owing to continued existence of the spirit of Slavery and rebellion, and that it had received its chief strength and encouragement from ANDREW JOHNSON. The speaker then described the various classes which constitute New-Orleans society. He claimed that free speech was one of the bulwarks of American liberty, and that the right of American citizens to meet and discuss any or all subjects pertaining to civil government was inalienable. He had testimony from respectable men—men of unquestioned reliability—that the first shot on the day of the massacre was fired into the rear of the procession of freedmen by a white man. He said that the spirit of Slavery and rebellion was as strong in the South to-day as it ever had been. He then reviewed the manner in which the President had sent pardons to rebels, after they had been elected to offices, as the reward of their labors to break down the Government. At the present moment there was lying at Baton Rouge, arms and ammunition enough to furnish an army of 200,000 men, and that but scantily protected. He was glad to testify to the loyalty of Gen. SHERIDAN, as also of Gen. BAIRD. He concluded by asking, "What is the way out of all this?" He answered, give us military protection; the blue-coats had a wonderfully wholesome influence over rebels in the South. Let the proposed amendments to the Constitution be adopted. Let the laws already passed in favor of civil rights be enforced, and let public sentiment be created and fostered in favor of the spirit of free institutions.

Mr. GREELEY announced that it was reported by telegraph that Baton Rouge had been placed under martial law by the military authorities there in anticipation of a riot. He commended the taking of time by the forelock in that way as it was so much better than doing the same thing four hours after a riot had taken place. He also said that although a copy of the dispatch sent from New Orleans by Gen. SHERIDAN had been promised for publication last Friday, it had not yet made its appearance, and there did not now seem to be much likelihood of its ever being published.

A set of resolutions were then read and adopted, the conclusion of which was that the President of the United States was guilty, before God and this nation, of the crime of permitting rebels to massacre American citizens while exercising the rights of freemen guaranteed to them by the Constitution of the United States, and that he deserved the condemnation of every law-abiding and order-loving citizen of this nation.

Dr. RANDOLPH made the concluding speech, in which he said that if his people were provoked beyond the limits of endurance they would reassert the courage they had already exhibited on the battle-fields of the Union.

The meeting then adjourned.

Large Fire in Maiden-lane—Aggregate Loss $25,000.

A few minutes after 9 o'clock last night, flames were discovered on the top floor of the five-story building, No. 45 Maiden-lane, by the Patrolman on post, Officer KELLY, of the Second Precinct, who at once gave the alarm. The firemen were prompt in their attendance, and soon had a stream playing upon the burning building, succeeding, after an hour's constant labor, in confining the progress of the flames to the floor on which they originated. The damage to the premises by fire and water is roughly estimated at $6,000, being fully insured. Owned by the Strong estate. The entire building is occupied by FRANCIS & LOUTRELL, law printers, stationers and bookbinders. The value of the stock and materials stored in the building is estimated at $100,000, upon which there is an insurance of $50,000, in what companies could not be ascertained, owing to the lateness of the hour. For the same reason no positive estimate could be made of the damaged stock, but on the statement made by Mr. LOUTRELL, it cannot be less than $20,000 by fire and water. The origin of the fire is unknown, but it is supposed to have originated from the furnace, which is situated on the top floor. No. 43 also suffered considerable damage. The first floor is occupied by J. M. BOWEN & Co., fancy goods; loss, $1,000; insured for $75,000. The second floor is occupied by J. W. WAGNER & Co., fancy goods; loss, $1,000; insured for $32,000. The third floor is occupied by CHAS. BETTS, wholesale jeweler; slight damage. No. 47 is occupied by RICHARD DOUGLASS & SON, dealers in glass; stock damaged by water $1,000; fully insured. The Second Ward Police were early on the ground, under the command of Capt. CAMP and Sergt. HUTCHINSON, and performed efficient service.

Cholera in Brooklyn.

The cases reported by the Board of Health yesterday, were in all seventeen, of which two proved fatal, as follows:

1. Adeline Mackey, aged 32, United States, No. 206 Raymond-street. Case critical.
2. Mrs. Monson, No. 11 Beech-place. In comfortable condition.
3. Mary French, Clove-road, opposite the Penitentiary. Will probably recover.
4. Thomas Mulvey, aged 2, Willoughby-street, near Canton-street. In profound collapse.
5. Mary Ann Kinney, aged 8, No. 170 Hoyt-street. In collapse.
6. Mrs. Caroline Gunning, 40 years old, corner of Wyckoff and Hoyt streets. In collapse.
7. John Herahoo, aged 15, corner Nelson and Hicks streets. Will recover.
8. James Herahoo, aged 9, same residence. Will recover.
9. Patrick Herahoo, aged 18, same residence. Will recover.
10. Charles S. Brooks, aged 64, No. [illegible] Canton-street. In collapse.
11. John Haskins, Church-street near Court-street. Died 14th inst.
12. Michael Clark, No. 53 Union-street.
13. Christian Butt, corner of Imlay and Summit streets.
14. Margaret Stapleton, aged 5 years, Hamilton-avenue.
15. Mrs. Mary Schmidt, Van Dyke-street near Conover-street.
16. Catharine Schmidt, same residence.
17. Wm. Murray, aged 30, No. 38 Bridge-street. In profound collapse.

Those cases where the condition of the patient is not given, are at the South Brooklyn Cholera Hospital.

The new hospital in the City Park is completed, and yesterday morning ANDREW CONNONIEU, aged 21, native of the West Indies, was removed there from his residence, No. 23 Lafayette-street. This is the first patient.

Dr. STILES, the Registrar, reports the following as the number of deaths on Tuesday:

Cholera	12
Cholera morbus, cholera infantum and dysentery	18
Other zymotic diseases	3
All other diseases	12
Total burial permits	45

Base Ball.

SURPRISE, OF WEST FARMS, VS. HARLEM, OF HARLEM.

This match was played yesterday afternoon on the ground of the Surprise Club, at West Farms. The following is the score:

HARLEM.	Outs.	Runs.	SURPRISE.	Outs.	Runs.
Spear, p	3	2	J. Sloan, p	1	4
Deforest, c	2	3	Carroll, 1st b	3	5
Marsh, 1st b	1	4	Magill, c	3	3
Prior, 2d b	3	2	Murphy, 3d b	2	3
Lyons, 3d b	4	1	A. Sloan, l. f	3	2
Jennings, s. s	2	3	Sherwood, 2d b	4	1
Fink, l. f	1	4	Grayson, c. f	2	2
Wood, c. f	2	2	Cooper, s. s	1	3
Thompson, r. f	3	2	Mack, r. f	2	3
Totals	21	23	Totals	21	24

INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.
Surprise	2	3	5	11	2	0	1—24
Harlem	6	1	3	2	7	0	4—23

Umpire—J. BUCKHOUT, of the Atlanta.
Scorers—Messrs. J. W. GRAFF and J. E. MILLETT.
Fly catches—Surprise, 8; Harlem, 10.
Outs on foul balls—Surprise, 6; Harlem, 6.

A Slight Difference.

What was "Claimed"—And what "Sustained!"

To the Officers of the Union Fair: The undersigned, your Special Committee on Sewing Machines, report, that in prosecuting the examination, it was agreed by the Agents representing the two Machines to render to your Committee, in writing, the peculiar *points* on which they based their claim of *superiority*, and in testing the machines each *point* was to be taken separately, and after a fair trial, adjudged to the best of our ability. Each Agent presented his claims in due form.

For the Wilcox & Gibbs Machine, *thirty-five* distinct claims were made for its superiority, ALL of which, on a thorough and impartial trial, were sustained! Whereas for the "——" (competing double-thread) Machine, but *ten* were presented, *two* of which were sustained.—[*From the "Judges' Report."*]—*Advertisement.*

NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

The NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office, in wrappers, ready for mailing. Price FIVE CENTS.

In addition to the latest intelligence by telegraph up to one moment of going to press, there will be found in the current number full details of all the interesting news of the day. Also, the latest and fullest Washington news. European news, with graphic letters from our correspondents in London and Paris, giving the tone of public feeling abroad, is made a special and permanent feature. In addition to Editorials on all the current topics of the day, the WEEKLY TIMES has a page of carefully prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; two columns of agricultural matter specially prepared for the TIMES by a practical farmer; and marriages and deaths of the week.

The "WEEKLY RECORD," or news summary—being a careful synopsis and digest of the news of the day—is alone worth double the subscription price to the paper, as it preserves in a condensed and conveniently classified form all news of interest, and must prove valuable as a record to all time.

The WEEKLY TIMES will be sent to subscribers in any part of the country for TWO DOLLARS a year. Club rates are discontinued. Payments invariably in advance

"Burnett's reputation is a sufficient guarantee of the excellence of his preparations."—BURNETT'S STANDARD FLAVORING EXTRACTS and COCOAINE FOR THE HAIR, &c.—*Boston Journal.*

Mott's Chemical Pomade Restores Gray hair, and is decidedly the best hairdressing used. Sold by RUSHTON, No. 10 Astor House, and by all druggists.

A Few Applications Only of Dailey's MAGICAL PAIN EXTRACTOR are required to cure the worst cases of piles, salt rheum, and all skin diseases. For burns and scalds it is well known to be the most rapid and wonderful remedy extant. Sold by druggists and at the depot, No. 49 Cedar-st., New-York. Twenty-five cents a box.

A Caution.—The wonders wrought by DUTCHER'S LIGHTNING FLY-KILLER, and its tremendous sale all over the country, have started certain quacks to make imitations. Every druggist knows this to be true. Don't be imposed upon.

Buy DUTCHER'S and you are all right.

Mothers, Mothers, Mothers.

Don't fail to procure MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP for all diseases incident to the period of teething in children. It relieves the child from pain, cures wind colic, regulates the bowels, and, by giving relief and health to the child, gives rest to the mother. Thirty-five cents a bottle.

In Nature's Grand Cathedral

Flowers are the censors. But their fragrance is brief. That of PHALON'S NIGHT BLOOMING CEREUS outlasts the seasons. It laughs at time. Exposure to the air adds to its delicacy but does not obliterate it. It can only be "drowned out" with soap and water.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Marvin's New Patent Alum and Dry Plaster Fire and Burglar Silver Plate Safes. Highly ornamented, and warranted perfectly dry. Also a large assortment of Bankers' and Merchants' Safes. MARVIN & CO., 265 Broadway, and 721 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.

Dr. Langworthy's New Premium Truss cures ruptures without pain or inconvenience. Worst cases solicited. Call and see. HELMBOLD'S, No. 594 Broadway.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silks, elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

Both Chronic and Inflammatory Rheumatism are being daily cured by METCALFE'S GREAT RHEUMATIC REMEDY. Sold by all druggists.

Wigs, Toupees and Ornamental Hair, first quality; Hair Dye and Hair Dyeing, all colors, at BATCHELOR'S, No. 16 Bond-st.

Willcox & Gibbs Sewing Machine.

"Its seam is less liable to rip in use or wear than the Lock-Stitch." ["*Judge's Report,*" *at the* "*Grand Trial.*"] Send for the "Report," and samples of Work, containing *both* stitches, on same piece of goods. 508 Broadway.

The Singer Sewing-machine, with improvements and attachments for every specialty, including BUTTON-HOLE MACHINES No. 458 Broadway.

The "Ætna" Noiseless Lockstitch Sewing MACHINE, manufactured by PLANER, BRAUNSDORF & CO., No. 84 Bowery, New-York.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Elastic Stitch Sewing Machines for family use, No. 495 Broadway.

Florence Lock-Stitch Sewing-Machines—Best in the world. FLORENCE SEWING-MACHINE COMPANY, No. 505 Broadway.

Improved Lock-Stitch Machines for Tailors and Manufacturers. GROVER & BAKER SEWING-MACHINE COMPANY, No. 495 Broadway.

Howe Sewing Machine Company.—ELIAS HOWE, JR., President, 629 Broadway. Agents wanted.

Wheeler & Wilson's Lock-Stitch Sewing Machine and Buttonhole Machine, 625 Broadway.

BIRTHS.

BARRET.—On Friday, Aug. 10, at the Fifth-av. Hotel, New-York, the wife of Alexander Barret, Esq., of Henderson, Ky., and Staten Island, of a son.

MARRIED.

BROWN—CHAPMAN.—On Thursday, Aug. 2, by Rev. S. H. Clark, JOHN CLAY BROWN, of Brooklyn, L. I., to SARAH JANE, daughter of John D. Chapman, Esq., of Jamaica, L. I.

CARTER—FISHER.—In Flatbush, on Tuesday, Aug. 14, at the residence of Mr. Garret Stryker, by Rev. J. M. Ferris, JOHN R. CARTER, of New-York, to Mrs. EMMELIN R. FISHER, of Brooklyn.

MOUNT—SEARING.—At Glen Cove, on Thursday, Aug. 2, by Rev. Thos. Mallaby, J. ELLIOTT MOUNT, of this City, to EDNA, eldest daughter of Geo. Searing, Esq.

VARNEY—THOMAS.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Aug. 14, by Rev. Theodore L. Cuyler, ROYAL W. VARNEY, of Ohio, to JENNIE S. THOMAS, youngest daughter of Ephraim Thomas, Esq., of this City. No cards.

DIED.

ATKINS.—On Monday, Aug. 13, WILLIAM D. ATKINS, Jr., in the 22d year of his age.

His friends and those of his father are invited to attend the funeral this (Wednesday) afternoon at 1 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 181 East 19th-st.

BURNHAM.—On Tuesday, Aug. 14, OLIVER R. BURNHAM, aged 66 years.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his son, Wm. H. Burnham, at No. 249 West 129th-st., on Thursday at 1 o'clock P. M. His remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery for interment.

BUTLER.—On Tuesday, Aug. 14, at the residence of his son-in-law, H. D. Robertson, Esq., Bedford, N. Y., Rev. CHARLES F. BUTLER, aged 76 years.

The funeral services will take place at the Presbyterian Church, Bedford, this day, (Thursday,) at 2½ o'clock P. M. His remains will be taken to Verona, N. Y., for interment.

BUNNER.—On Tuesday, Aug. 14, CHARLES FISHER BUNNER, in the 82d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 162 East 20th-st., this day, (Thursday,) the 16th inst., at 2:30 P. M.

COLLETT.—Suddenly, at Peekskill, on Wednesday morning, Aug. 15, JOHN COLLETT, M. D., aged 62 years. Funeral from St. Peter's Church, Peekskill, this day, (Thursday,) at 3 o'clock P. M. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend without further notice.

DEMAREST.—On Tuesday, Aug. 14, HENRY, son of Peter and Henrietta H. Demarest, in the 7th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral on Thursday afternoon at 3 o'clock, from the residence of his parents, No. 216 Bridge-st., Brooklyn.

EDDOWES.—At Raritan, N. J., on Monday, Aug. 13, FREDERICK, son of Elizabeth H. and the late Joshua Eddowes, in the 8th year of his age.

☞ Philadelphia papers please copy.

FOSHAY.—On Wednesday morning, Aug. 15, at South Bergen, N. J., Mrs. ELIZA A. P. FOSHAY, widow of the late Jesse Foshay, in the 64th year of her age.

The friends of the family and of her son, James W. Foshay, are invited to attend the funeral services at the residence of her brother-in-law, Abraham P. Newkirk, this (Thursday) afternoon at 4 o'clock. The Monticello-av. and Plank-road cars from Jersey City run near the house. Her remains will be taken to Unionville, Westchester County, for interment.

GILBERT.—On Tuesday, Aug. 14, at Fort Montgomery, after a long and painful illness, DIANTHA, wife of John S. Gilbert, Esq., in the 56th year of her age.

Remains to be taken to Greenwood for interment.

HAMILTON.—On Tuesday, Aug. 14, E. C. HAMILTON, Esq., late of Brooklyn, aged 54 years.

Funeral services will be held at the residence of his son-in-law, J. S. Otis, Orange, N. J., on Thursday morning at 10 o'clock. Trains leave New-York, foot of Barclay-st., by Morris and Essex Railroad at 8:30 A. M. Carriages will be in waiting at North Orange depot.

HURLBURT.—At Lime Rock, Conn., on Tuesday, Aug. 14, Mrs. REBECCA MARIA HURLBURT, wife of Jno. H. Hurlburt, and daughter of Bradley O. Banks, Esq., Norwalk, Conn., aged 27 years.

MCKAY.—On Wednesday, Aug. 15, AMELIA BRIDGEMAN, wife of Geo. J. McKay, in the 26th year of her age. Funeral from her late residence, No. 839 6th-av., on Friday, the 17th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

LOWERRE.—On Tuesday, Aug. 14, Miss M. EVELYN, youngest daughter of Geo. W. and Martha Lowerre, aged 16 years and 4 months.

Friends and relatives are invited to attend the funeral at the house of her father, Lexington-av., between 44th and 45th sts., on Friday at 2 P. M., without further notice.

MULLANY.—On Wednesday evening, Aug. 15, at 7½ o'clock, after a lingering illness, CORDELIA M., wife of A. Jackson Mullany, of Mobile, Ala.

Notice of funeral in Friday morning's papers.

OGDEN.—On Tuesday, Aug. 14, at Pelham, Westchester County, Commander WILLIAM SETON OGDEN, U. S. Navy.

The funeral will take place on Friday, the 17th inst., at 3¾ o'clock, at St. Peter's Church, Westchester. Cars will leave the Harlem Railroad Depot, 26th-st., at 2:30 P. M. for Mott Haven, where carriages will be waiting the arrival of the train.

PELTON.—At Amsterdam, on Sunday, Aug. 12, SARAH B., wife of T. D. Pelton, Esq., of this City, and daughter of the late Gen. B. Arnold, of the former place.

PEIRCE.—Suddenly, at Glen Cove, on Wednesday, Aug. 15, ALLEN PEIRCE, son of the late Capt. John A. Peirce, of this City.

Notice of the funeral in to-morrow's paper.

SHOTWELL.—At Rahway, N. J., on Wednesday, Aug. 15, ELIZABETH V. SHOTWELL, in the 85th year of her age.

The friends and relatives are invited to attend the funeral to-day, the 16th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., at the Friends' Meeting-house.

SHELDON.—On Wednesday, Aug. 15, at his residence near Tarrytown, HENRY SHELDON, formerly of New-York.

The funeral will take place from Christ Church, Tarrytown on Friday afternoon at 5 o'clock.

WILEY.—At Plainfield, N. J., on Tuesday, Aug. 14, PAUL FREDERICK, infant son of Franklin and the late Sarah M. Wiley.

The funeral will take place from the residence of his father, No. 110 Lexington-av., this (Thursday) afternoon at 2½ o'clock.

OFFICIAL.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON, Aug. 9, 1866.

Information has been received at this Department from Mr. Z. Eastman, the Consul of the United States at Bristol, of the death, by drowning, on the 21st of June last in the "Float" of Bristol Harbor, of JOHN BOSSITER, a native of New-York.

The deceased was a seaman belonging to the ship *B. S. Campbell*, of New-York.

BODIES RECEIVED AT THE MORGUE.

MORGUE, TWENTY-SIXTH-STREET, EAST RIVER,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 15, 1866.

The body of an unknown man (colored) was received at the Morgue this morning. Height five feet six inches; aged about twenty-five, black curly hair, smooth face; had on navy jacket, fancy cotton shirt, red checkered, bare-footed; found drowned at Pier No. 12, East River.

JOHN H. MANAHAN, Warden.

MISCELLANEOUS.

JOHN TAYLOR'S SALOON,

Nos. 365 and 367 Broadway,

being closed, the business will be continued at No. 555 Broadway by

WILLIAM TAYLOR.

THE WOODLAWN CEMETERY

Is situated on the line of the Harlem Railroad, (main entrance at Woodlawn Station,) seven miles north of the Central Park. Office, No. 52 East 26th-st.

WM. A. BOOTH, President.

WM. CLIFT, Controller.

AN ORDER ON "VAIL, HATTER," awaits check No.120. One customer, *every day*, receives a $9 hat order, *free of charge*. SMITH & FOWLER, Men's Furnishing—retail department, No. 3 Park-row.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CONGRESS AND EMPIRE WATERS

Are used with the greatest success in the treatment of dyspepsia, scrofula, constipation, cutaneous diseases, gout and rheumatism, and with decided advantage in pulmonary complaints.

Diabetes, gravel, and all disorders of the kidneys and bladder, find an effective remedy in

COLUMBIAN WATER,

which is, also, especially excellent in diseases

PECULIAR TO WOMEN.

These waters being

PURE, NATURAL, UNADULTERATED,

may be taken with a safety which no

ARTIFICIAL PREPARATION

can rival. Their flavor and effects are alike pleasant. They impart a freshness and beauty to the complexion which can only be retained when the system is free from obstructions. Their persevering use will almost invariably restore health and vigor.

For sale by all Druggists—at wholesale only by

HOTCHKISS' SONS, Proprietors,
No. 92 Beekman-st., New-York.

THE NEWS OF THE WEEK.

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TRIBUNE.

THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE FOR AUG. 15.

The N. Y. WEEKLY TRIBUNE for this week contains the following:

LEADING ARTICLES—The True Basis; Who are the Revolutionists; The Steedman Report; France and Prussia; Mr. Johnson's Friends; Editorial Paragraphs.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

NEWS OF THE WEEK—Domestic News; Crimes and Casualties; Political; Personal; New-York City; Condition of the South; Educational; Health Reports; Obituary; Indian Affairs; Mexico; Canada; The War in Europe; Prussia; Austria; Great Britain; France; Russia.

THE SARATOGA CONVENTION.

NEW PUBLICATIONS—The Albert N'Yanza. Great Basin of the Nile and Exploration of the Nile Sources. Homes Without Hands: Being a Description of the Habitations of Animals, Classed According to their Principles of Construction.

A TRIP TO COLORADO—From Our Special Correspondent, Bayard Taylor. VII.—Entering the Rocky Mountains.

PAPERS ON PROTECTION—IV.—Free Trade Theory.

THE NEW-ORLEANS MASSACRE—Letter of Lieut.-Gov Voorhees; Letter of Gov. Wells; Account of an Eye-Witness; Charge to Grand Jury by a Rebel Judge; Dr. Dostie; Outrageous Utterances of Rebel Papers.

NATIONAL LABOR CONVENTION.

THE METRIC SYSTEM.

AMERICAN MANUFACTURES IN BRAZIL—An Industrial Exposition at Rio de Janeiro.

LETTER FROM GOV. DENISON—From Our Special Correspondent; His Reasons for Leaving the Cabinet; Review of the President's Course.

THE JOHNSON CONVENTION—Special Dispatch to the New-York *Tribune*; Great Confusion among the Delegates; Wood, Weed and Vallandigham on Hand; Loyal Resolution to be Offered by Gen. Steedman; No Danger of a Riot; No New Party to be Formed; Organization only Deemed Necessary in New-York; Partial List of Delegates; Consultation of State Delegations; Letters from Fernando Wood and Henry Clay Deane Refusing to serve as Delegates; Vallandigham and George Francis Train Withdrawn; Characteristic Letter from the Latter; Great Joy of the Johnson Republicans.

THE CAMPAIGN IN PENNSYLVANIA—Grand Mass Meeting of Soldiers near York, Penn.; Speech of Gov. A. G. Curtin; Denunciation of the New-Orleans Massacre, &c.

THE CAMPAIGN IN ILLINOIS—Brilliant Speech of Gen. John A. Logan; A Soldier's Opinion of Andrew Johnson.

MASSACHUSETTS—Senator Wilson's Address to the citizens of Natick, Mass.

THE ILLINOIS REPUBLICAN CONVENTION—Gen. John A. Logan Nominated for Congressman.

REPORT OF GENS. STEEDMAN AND FULLERTON.

POLITICAL.

SCIENCE.

THE FINE ARTS.

LITERARY ITEMS.

FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

PERSONAL.

GENERAL NEWS.

AGRICULTURAL—American Institute Farmers' Club, Aug. 1—Kittatinny Blackberries.

THE CROPS—The Harvest Throughout the World; The United States; India; West Indies; Australia; Cape of Good Hope.

POETRY—The Miner.

THE DRY GOODS MARKET.

LATEST EUROPEAN MARKETS.

CITY ITEMS.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

LATEST NEWS BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH—Special Dispatches to The N. Y. Tribune.

COMMERCIAL—Full Reports of the Stock, Money, Cotton, Grain and Cattle Markets, specially reported for The N. Y. Tribune.

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NERVOUS DEBILITY, SPERMATORRHŒA.—This peculiar disease can only be successfully eradicated by the new discovered Positive Remedials extracted from plants. Explanatory circular on all diseases, one stamp. WM. R. PRINCE, Flushing, N. Y.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

"READS MORE LIKE A ROMANCE THAN A HISTORY."

THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

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THE ROUND TABLE,

NO. 50,

IS PUBLISHED TO-DAY,

AND FOR SALE EVERYWHERE.

THE ROUND TABLE for the week ending Saturday, Aug. 18, is full of striking and pungent articles. The unique characteristic of THE ROUND TABLE is that its contents are always entirely original, and that they are written, not by literary hacks, but by the ablest writers in the country. The consequence is that THE ROUND TABLE exhibits an unflagging spirit and vitality, and that it is always found to take the initiative in all matters of greatest novelty and public interest.

THE FOLLOWING ARE THE CONTENTS OF NO. 50:

MISCELLANEOUS:
Illustrated Sensations.
Among the Prairie Grouse.
REVIEWS:
The Episcopal Church in Connecticut.
LIBRARY TABLE:
Cosas de España.
English Travelers.
De Profundis.
Inside.
COMMUNICATIONS:
George Arnold's Writings.
American Colleges.
American Female Authors.
BOOKS RECEIVED.
EDITORIALS:
The Partisan Press.
Painted Ladies.
Literary Needs and Perplexities.
France and Germany.
LITERARIANA:
American.
Foreign.
PERSONAL.
NOTES AND QUERIES.
CORRESPONDENCE:
Boston.
Philadelphia.
Scotland

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A Curious Suit—Law in La Crosse.

From the La Crosse Democrat.

There came off to-day before Police Justice HUBBARD, in this city, a singular lawsuit, growing out of the following particulars: CHARLES MORLAND and ROBERT W. UNDINE, two young men about 25 years of age, have for some months been courting a young lady. The men grew jealous of each other, and each strove to win the girl to consent to a marriage. But she could not decide which to have. Sunday night of last week the two men were sitting on the porch talking with the girl, when a dispute arose between them as to which was the shortest route to North La Crosse—MORLAND saying by the depot, UNDINE claiming by the wagon road. They referred the matter to the girl, who laughingly replied that the best way to decide was to walk there and back, each by his route, when they could decide which was the quickest, and as there was but little difference in the distance, she could know which was the smartest man. And she playfully added, "Go, noble knights, and he who first returns shall claim my hand in marriage!"

Each man started, MORLAND disappearing around the corner by the depot route UNDINE around the other corner, to go by the wagon road. When UNDINE returned after a 40 minute walk on a hot night, he was made still hotter by seeing MORLAND cooly sitting on the porch where he had been for 35 minutes, as he only stepped around the corner and returned, preferring sitting with the young lady to walking three miles over railroad ties. After some hard words UNDINE told the girl to go to—a hotter place than La Crosse, and left the house. He brought suit against the girl to recover pay for the following bill of goods, which he had presented her while sparking her. We copy the bill from the Court records:

One gold ring	$5 00
One fancy fan	3 00
One pair white kids	3 00
One box confectionery	2 50
Total	$13 50

On the trial, Hon. ANGUS CAMERON appeared for the prosecution and "Brick" POMEROY, by particular request, for the defence, under whose instructions the young lady presented a bill as follows:

To kerosene oil 7 months	$3 00
To rent of parlor for sparking	10 50
To confectionery eaten by plaintiff	25
Total	$13 75

After a rather amusing trial, during which the plaintiff admitted that he ate some of the confectionery he bought the girl, the Court gave a verdict of 25 cents and costs against the plaintiff. His Honor, Mayor LEVY, Judge FLINT, Gen. WASHBURN, ex-Mayor LLOYD, and several of our prominent business men were in attendance out of curiosity, and were summoned as witnesses on the part of the defence, as to cost of kerosene, worth of room for sparking purposes, &c., &c. The cost of the suit amounted to $13 62½. Reckon this ain't a smart city! Guess not!

Infidelity of a Wife.

From the Quincy (Ill.) Herald, Aug. 5.

One evening last week a gentleman, who is said to possess a very jewel of a wife, received intelligence in regard to business affairs that necessitated his leaving home for some point up the river. He at once sought his domicile, changed his clothes, and, after informing his better half of his intended departure from the city, bade her an affectionate farewell. He then proceeded to the levee to await the arrival of a Northern Line steamer.

Now it appears that the fair lady, the charming better half, the accomplished, beautiful, and fascinating wife had been carrying on a rather extensive, if not criminal flirtation with a handsome gentleman, and this unexpected departure of her husband afforded an opportunity for an interview with the handsome paramour. He was informed of "the situation," and at once proceeded to the house, from which the confiding and doting husband had but a few moments previously departed. We will here drop the vail over what transpired from the time the guilty lovers met, until 10:30 o'clock the same evening, when the following denouement consummated the disgraceful affair.

The husband waited until 10:30 o'clock for the arrival of the expected boat, when tiring of patience he concluded to return home and postpone his departure till the following morning. Arriving at the door of his residence, and the lights being extinguished and the house wrapped in complete darkness, he did not wait for any one to open the door, but unsuspectingly passed in by the aid of his night-key. So quietly did he enter the house that it was not until he was ascending the stairs that led to his wife's bed-chamber that she became warned of his approach, and of the awful consequences of her illicit love. Her guilty paramour, fearing the vengeance of the outraged husband, donned his clothes as best he could in the confusion incident to his near approach, and at once leaped from the window to the ground, thereby making his escape. All this transpired without once arousing the husband's suspicions, and it was not until he entered the room, lit the gas, and discovered a pair of strange pants lying on the floor, that the thought of his wife's guilt flashed across his mind. He inquired of his wife how the mysterious pants came into her room, but she, conscious of her own guilt, remained mute. The husband then determined to examine the pants with a view to ascertaining who the owner might be, and in doing so found in one of the pockets a portmonnaie containing upwards of $600.

It seems that in his haste to escape, the guilty owner of the pants had taken a pair belonging to the husband of the lady, and did not discover his mistake until it was too late.

Whether the individual has made any efforts to recover his money we are not advised.

The Indianapolis *Journal* states that a physician, residing at Camp Point, Adams County, Illinois, lays claim to the original plat on which that city is built, basing his rights thereto on a will by one JOHN D. WHEELER, to his nephew of the same name. The will is claimed to have been made between the years 1830 and 1835.

MISCELLANEOUS.

REYNOLDS' TURBINE

WATER WHEELS

REYNOLDS' PATENT sweeps the field; new improvements; low prices; does not clog; has no complications of gates or costly flume work; compact for shipment; great water-saver: the only wheel that excels overshots; gold medal awarded by American Institute for superiority. Agents wanted in every county.
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THE NATIONAL FREEMASON.
Will appear Sept. 1st as a weekly, containing a likeness and the masonic history of President Johnson. Agents suplied through the American News Co. Office of THE NATIONAL FREEMASON, No. 39 Nassau-st., N. Y.

THE LONE STAR LINIMENT WARRANTED to be superior to any other, for man or beast, in all ailments where external applications are used. Thousands proclaim its merits. No horseman should, and no family would be without it after once using it. Read what the Napoleon of horsemen, Hiram Woodruff, of Union Course, Long Island, says:
"I am satisfied that the Lone Star Liniment is superior to all liniments now in use for the horse, and no horseman should be without this valuable preparation." Price 30c., 60c. and 90c. per bottle. For sale by all druggists. DEMAS BARNES, Agent, Park-row, New-York.
EDWARDS & BENNETT, Proprietors, Jamaica, L. I.

FOR SALE AT L. BONNARD & BRO.'S, No. 72 Greenwich-st., all kinds of preserves suitable for picnics, such as potted partridge, prairie hen, snipe, quail, veal, foie gras, &c., anchovies, Thor olives, French peas and mushrooms, and fruits of all kinds, preserved in their natural state or in syrup. Also, all kinds of French wines and liquors.

AMERICAN WALTHAM WATCHES.—BENEDICT BROS. are agents for the sale of these watches, No. 171 Broadway, corner of Cortlandt-st. Fine watches, jewelry and silverware.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER OF the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the opening and extending of Worth-street, from Baxter-street to Chatham-square, in the City of New-York.
Pursuant to statutes in such case made and provided, the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York hereby give notice that they intend to apply to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a Special Term of said Court, to be held at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on Friday, the thirty-first day of August, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the opening of the Court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for the appointment o Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the above-entitled matter; that the nature and extent of the improvement hereby intended is the opening and extending of Worth-street from Baxter-street to Chatham-square, in the City of New-York.
RICHARD O'GORMAN.
Counsel to the Corporation.
Dated NEW-YORK, Aug. 8, 1866.

PURSUANT TO A DECREE OF THE High Court of Chancery made in a cause, ALLEN against ALLEN and another, the persons claiming to be the next of kin, living at the death of SUSAN DELANCEY, late of the Plough Hotel, Cheltenham, in the County of Gloucester, spinster, who died in or about the month of April, 1866, or the legal personal representative or representatives of such of them as have since died, are, by their solicitors, on or before the twenty-ninth day of October, 1866, to come in and prove their claims at the Chambers of the Master of the Rolls, in the Rolls Yard Chancery Lane, Middlesex, or in default thereof they will be peremptorily excluded from the benefit of said decree.
WEDNESDAY, the 14th day of November, 1866, at 12 o'clock at noon, at the said Chambers, is appointed for hearing and adjudicating upon the claims.
Dated this seventeenth day of July, 1866.
E. B. CHURCH, Chief Clerk.
Fladgate, Clarke and Finch, plaintiff's solicitors, 40 Craven-street Strand, London. law2wTh

PURSUANT TO AN ORDER OF JOHN W. MILLS, Surrogate of the County of Westchester, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against the estate of PETER POILLON, Jr., late of the town of Yonkers, in said county, deceased, to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the undersigned, Executrix of the last will and testament of the said deceased, at her place of residence, in the village of Yonkers, in said county, on or before the 15th day of December, A. D., 1866.—Dated this 6th day of June, A. D., 1866.
LETITIA A. POILLON, Executrix.
je7 law6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROSWELL C. BRAINARD, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings: Notice is hereby given, according to law to all persons having claims against BURTON E. CLARK, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office, No. 25 Pearl-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the Fourteenth day of February next.
LUCIUS BRADLEY, Executor.
Dated, Aug. 7, 1866. A8-law6m*

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION.—THAT we make the Nitrous Oxide pure, and extract teeth without pain or injury, 13,000 patients and the medical profession can testify. It is our specialty. Come to headquarters, Office No. 19 Cooper Institute.

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- U. S. THIRTY-YEAR BONDS, Pacific R. R. issues,

Central Pacific Railroad State Aid Bonds, and other desirable Securities.
Also, receive deposits and make collections on favorable terms.

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NEW-YORK, Aug 15, 1866.

	Buy.	Sell.		Buy.	Sell.
Registered, '81	110½	110⅝	June, 7-30	105⅝	105⅞
Coupon, '81	110⅝	110⅞	July, 7-30	105⅝	105⅞
5-20 Regist'd, '62	107¼	107½	June, C.I.Nt's, '64	113¾	114¼
5-20 Coupon, '62	109¾	110	July, C.I.Nt's, '64	113¼	113¾
5-20 Coupon, '64	107¾	107⅞	Aug., C.I.Nt's, '64	112¾	113¼
5-20 Coupon, '65	107½	107¾	Oct., C.I.Nt's, '64	111¾	112¼
10-40 Registered	96¾	97	Dec., C.I.Nt's, '64	110¾	111¼
10-40 Coupon	100⅝	100⅞	May, C.I.Nt's, '65	109½	109⅞
N.Y.BountyLoan	104½	104⅞	Aug., C.I.Nt's, '65	107¾	107⅞
Gold	151¼	151⅜	Sept., C.I.Nt's, '65	107¼	107¾
August, 7-30	105⅝	106	Oct., C.I.Nt's, '65	106½	106⅞

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We buy and sell at the most liberal current prices, and keep on hand a full supply of
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And execute orders for purchase and sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.
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Holders of said bonds can exchange them for new bonds, which the State pays like State bonds.
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Accounts solicited—4 per cent. interest allowed on daily balances—have removed to No. 14 Nassau-st., in our new marble block.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.
SALE OF STOCKS AND BONDS AT AUCTION.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell at auction THIS DAY, (Thursday,) Aug. 16, at 12½ o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway—

Shares.		Each.
50	International Fire Ins. Co.	$100
50	Washington Marine Ins. Co.	100
50	Kings County Fire Ins. Co.	20
50	Arctic Fire Ins. Co.	50
15	Gebhard Fire Ins. Co.	100
100	Cen. Park, North and East River (Belt) R.R.Co.	100
30	Southern Pacific R. R. Co.	100
7	Catawissa, Williamsport and Erie R. R. Co.	50
100	Coney Island and Brooklyn R. R. Co.	100
275	Black Hawk Gold Mining Co.	50
1000	Empire and Pit Hole Petroleum Co.	2
2600	Liberty Oil Co.	1
100	Westcott Express Co.	100
$8,000	Florida R. R. Co. 1st mortgage 7 ₩ cent bonds.	
$20,000	Florida, Atlantic and Gulf Central R. R. Co. 8 ₩ cent. bonds.	

Regular auction sales of stocks and bonds every MONDAY and THURSDAY, or on any day desired, at the Exchange.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Stock Auctioneer and Broker,
(Established 15 years.) No. 43 Pine-st.

NORWOOD & LOCKWOOD.
No. 22 William-st., New-York,
BANKERS AND BROKERS
in Stocks, Bonds and Government Securities. Accounts of banks, bankers and others received on favorable terms.
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NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS
FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY
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FOR SALE.
200 shares Broadway National Bank.
100 shares Fourth National Bank.
100 shares Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad.
11 shares Williamsburgh Gas Light Co.
By W. B. SCOTT & CO.,
No. 44 Pine-st.

$200,000 RAILROAD BONDS.
Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Farmer's Railroad Company of Venango County, Penn., No. 3 Beaver-st., New-York City, for the purchase of $200,000 (or so much thereof as may remain unsold) First Mortgage Seven per Cent. Coupon Bonds of $500 each, of the said Company, payable in five years. Interest payable semi-annually from the first day of June last. Said proposals will be received until Sept. 6, when the same will be opened by the President, Secretary and Treasurer of the Company, and the highest bids will be accepted or rejected, as may be deemed best for the interest of the Company. This will probably be the most productive road of its length in the country. It commences at Oil City, and runs up Oil Creek seven miles to Petroleum Centre, with a branch up Cherry Run of three miles, from Rouseville to Humboldt Works. Twenty per cent. of the earnings are to be set apart annually to pay these bonds.

OFFICE OF THE AMERICAN ATLANTIC CABLE TELE'PH CO., OF N. Y., No. 36 NEW-ST., AND No. 38 BROAD-ST., Room 29.
BOOKS OF SUBSCRIPTION TO A LIMITED number of Shares to the Capital Stock of this Company will be opened at this office on TUESDAY, Aug. 20, from 11 A. M. to 2 P. M., and will be closed on the 27th inst.
The route is from New-York to Bermuda *via* Cape Charles, United States, thence to the Azores, and thence to Lisbon, in Portugal.

Capital Stock	$10,000,000
Par value of shares	$100 each

Terms, 20 per cent. at the time of subscription, 20 per cent in 60 days, and 20 per cent. in 60 days thereafter.
It is estimated that only sixty per cent. of the par value of the stock subscribed will be called for.
W. S. WORL, President.
R. M. DAVIS, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE CUMBERLAND COAL AND IRON CO., CORNER OF BROADWAY AND WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Aug. 7, 1866.
CUMBERLAND COAL AND IRON COMPANY.—NOTICE TO HOLDERS OF SECOND MORTGAGE BONDS.—The undersigned Trustees under the second mortgage of this Company will receive proposals for the sale to them, for the purposes of the sinking fund, of all or any part of seven of the Second Mortgage Bonds. Such proposals to be in writing, addressed to the Trustees, and left at the office of this Company on or before the 17th day of August instant, stating the number of bonds offered and the lowest price at which they will be sold.
CHARLES A. RAPALLO,
FRED. A. COE,
JAMES C. BELL,
Trustees.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Aug. 14, 1866.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO HOLDERS OF CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT OF TEMPORARY LOAN, (other than those issued for Clearing-house purposes,) that the Treasury Department is prepared to redeem the same on presentation at the various offices from which they were issued, with accrued interest thereon to the time of presentation, between this date and Aug. 26; and that after the latter date INTEREST WILL CEASE ON SUCH CERTIFICATES.
H. McCULLOCH Secretary of the Treasury.

OFFICE OF THE TRUSTEES OF CREDITORS AND STOCKHOLDERS OF THE OHIO AND MISS. R. R. CO., (EASTERN DIVISION,) No. 88 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, July 2, 1866.
NOTICE.—A DECREE OF THE CIRCUIT Court of the United States for the Districts of Ohio and Indiana having been issued ordering the sale of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad (Eastern Division,) on the 29th of September next, notice is hereby given that no stock, bonds or claims will be received into the trust after the 15th of September next.
ALLAN CAMPBELL, Chairman of the Trustees.

OFFICE HANOVER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 45 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Aug. 9, 1866.
AT A REGULAR MEETING OF THE Board of Directors of this Company, held this day, Mr. Benjamin S. Walcott, late Secretary, was unanimously elected President, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Doras L. Stone, Esq., and Mr. I. Remsen Lane was unanimously elected Secretary.
P. W. ENGS, President pro tem.

LOST OR DESTROYED—CERTIFICATE No. 4,371, Fifty Shares Quicksilver Mining Company Stock, name of J. Buchanan Henry. Transfer has been stopped, and all persons are called upon to show cause why a new certificate should not be issued in lieu of the one lost or destroyed. Signed, C. R. MARVIN & CO.

COPAKE IRON MINES.—A SPECIAL MEETING of the stockholders of this Company will be held at their office, No. 29 Broad-st., on THURSDAY, the 16th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., on business of importance.
CHAS. H. MILLS, President.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 8, 1866.

LAND WARRANTS AND COLLEGE LAND SCRIP.
Purchased and for sale by
C. & G. WOODMAN, No. 60 Wall-st.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Directors of the Grocers' Fire Insurance Company held at the office of the Company, Aug. 8, 1866, Mr. JAS. T. WILSON was elected Secretary.
(Signed) SAMPSON MOORE, President.

OUR NEW NOBILITY—A SATIRE UPON the follies and vices of the age; see the NATIONAL JOURNAL OF FINANCE, published by JAMES M. PHELPS, No. 111 Fulton-st.

AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY'S STOCK FOR SALE. Address, with amount of premium offered, "F," Box No. 1,504 Post-office.

SAGINAW VALLEY LAND, SALT AND MINERAL COMPANY.—Several thousand shares for sale by G. E. F. RILEY & CO., No. 35 Wall-st.

COMMISSIONER FOR MASSACHUSETTS and other States—No. 6 Beekman-st., Room 4, [illegible]

FINANCIAL.

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BANKER AND BROKER,
NO. 18 EXCHANGE-PLACE.

ADAMS, KIMBALL & MOORE,
BANKERS,
NO. 74 WALL-ST.,
BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
Of all issues, and execute orders for purchase and sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

DIVIDENDS,

STUYVESANT INSURANCE COMPANY.
TWENTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND.
A Dividend of Five per cent., free of Government tax, has been declared, payable on and after the 15th of August, at No. 122 Bowery.
WM. F. LEGGETT, Secretary.
AUG. 11, 1866.

NAUGATUCK RAILROAD COMPANY.
TREASURER'S OFFICE, CORNER MAIN-ST. AND SOUTH-AV., BRIDGEPORT, CONN., Aug. 15, 1866.
Twenty-second Dividend—On Demand, the Naugatuck Railroad Company will pay a half-yearly Dividend of Five (5) per cent. free of Government tax. The Transfer Book will be reopened on the 18th inst.
H. NICHOLS, Treasurer.

FIFTY-FIFTH DIVIDEND.
OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK FIRE INSURANCE CO., NEW-YORK, Aug. 4, 1866.
A dividend of five per cent., and Government tax, has this day been declared, payable on demand, at the office of the Company, No. 72 Wall-st.
AUGUSTUS COLSON, Jr., Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD CO., CHICAGO, Ill., Aug. 11.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.—NOTICE IS HEREBY given to the stockholders of the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company that a dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT., free of Government tax, has been declared out of the earnings for the last six months, upon the preferred and common stock of the Company, payable at the office of Messrs. M. K. JESUP & COMPANY, No. 84 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the first day of September next, to the holders of said stock who may be registered as such at the close of business hours on the 20th day of August, 1866, at which time the Transfer Books will be closed, and reopened on the 3d day of September next for transfers.
By order of the Executive Committee.
W. M. LARRABEE, Secretary.

OSWEGO AND SYRACUSE RAILROAD COMPANY. TREASURER'S OFFICE, OSWEGO, Aug. 7, 1866.
DIVIDEND NUMBER TWENTY-SIX—This Company will pay a semi-annual dividend of 4 per cent. on its Capital Stock, free of Government tax, on the 20th day of August inst.
New-York Stockholders will be paid at the office of the Howard Insurance Company, by H. A. Oakley, Esq., Transfer Agent; Albany and Troy, at the New-York State National Bank; Utica, at the Oneida National Bank; Syracuse, at the Syracuse National Bank. All others at the Lake Ontario National Bank.
Dividends not called for within thirty days will be paid at the Treasurer's office only.
L. WRIGHT, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK AND ALLEGHANY OIL COMPANY, No. 23 LIBERTY-ST., NEW-YORK, Aug. 6, 1866.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of this Company have this day declared a dividend of Ten (10) per Cent., payable to the stockholders on and after Aug. 14.
The transfer-books will be closed from the 9th to the 14th inst., both days inclusive.
WM. H. REID, Secretary.

IRVING FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 9 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, AUG. 1, 1866.

CAPITAL	$200,000
ASSETS, Aug. 1, 1866	284,754
LIABILITIES, Aug. 1, 1866	13,539

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Five per Cent., payable on demand.
MARTIN L. CROWELL, Secretary.

AUCTION SALES.

EXTENSIVE AUCTION SALE OF GOVERNMENT TOBACCO.
SEVERAL HUNDRED HOGSHEADS OF FINE VIRGINIA LEAF.
TREASURY DEPARTMENT, CUSTOM-HOUSE, RICHMOND, Va., Aug. 5, 1866.
In compliance with instructions from H. S. Risley, Esq., Supervising Special Agent, there will be sold to highest bidder, at public auction, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon of WEDNESDAY, the 5th day of September next, at Winston's Building, corner of 14th and Cary sts., in the City of Richmond, Va., the following described
CAPTURED AND ABANDONED PROPERTY, viz.:
TWO HUNDRED (or more) HOGSHEADS LEAF TOBACCO:
FIVE HUNDRED BOXES MANUFACTURED TOBACCO.
The Leaf Tobacco has been gathered from the Counties of Bedford, Roanoke, Franklin, Campbell, Henry, Patrick, Halifax, Prince Edward, Pittsylvania, Mecklenburg and Charlotte, comprising all the good tobacco lands in the State. Much of it is of the finest quality, suitable for "wrappers," and has been well cured and preserved. This sale presents opportunities to the manufacturer and dealer rarely offered. Should the demand warrant, some three or four hundred hogsheads more may be added to the sale, which will complete the disposition of Virginia Tobacco for Government account.
Samples of each hogshead will be ready for inspection at the salesroom ten days preceding the day of sale.
TERMS:
Cash, in Government funds.
JOHN S. LOOMIS,
Assistant Special Agent.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, DEPOT OF WASHINGTON,
TELEGRAPH MATERIAL AT AUCTION.
WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 6, 1866.
Will be sold at public auction, under the direction of Bvt. Lt.-Col. James M. Moore, A. Q. M., at Warehouse on G-st., near Twentieth-street, Washington, on THURSDAY, Aug. 30, commencing at 10 A. M., the following Telegraph Material, &c.:

22 Beardsley's Signal Telegraph Instruments and Cases.
24 Beardsley's Instruments.
12 Augers.
10 Crowbars.
4 Cutting Pliers.
2 Dial Handles.
10 Hammers.
7 Oilers.
3 Pruning Knives.
5 Large Reel Stands.
18 Small Reel Stands.
6 Rubber Cement Flasks.
8 Soldering Acid Bottles.
6 Rubber Sleeves, 3¾ in.
6 Large Gear.
6 Small Gear.
8 Rings.
72 Notices and Straps.
288 Tumblers for Battery.
240 Porus Cups.
162 (13¼ oz. A.o.d.) Platina Strips.
17¼ oz. A. o. d. Platina Strips.
230 pounds Mercury.
1,065 pounds Nitric Acid.
6 carboys Sulphuric Acid.
1,400 pounds Nails, 40d and 60d.
2,300 Insulators, Bracket.
50 Empty Carboys.
95,000 pounds Iron Wire
66 miles Insulated Telegraph Wire.
106 Reels for Wire.
43 Reel Stands, small.
10 Reel Stands, centre.
1 Platform Scale.
199 Insulators block.
1 Coal Stove, with Pipe.
20 Tool Boxes.
44 Full Reels.
73 Empty Reels.
67 Reel Stands.
16 Reel Stands, delivery.
6 Reel Handles.
3 spools Copper Wire, No. 23.
5 spools Copper Wire, No. 30.
7 pounds Gutta Percha, (in sheets).
117 Iron Spikes.
31 Insulated Bending Screws.
29 Rubber Rings.
60 cells Portable Field Telegraph Battery.
808 Zincs for Grove Battery.
6 Empty Mercury Flasks, (iron) with Screw Wrenches, Screw Drivers, Spirit Lamps, Soldering Irons, &c.

Terms: Cash, in Government funds.
Ten days will be granted purchasers in which to remove their goods.
D. H. RUCKER,
Bvt. Maj.-Gen. and Chief Quartermaster,
Depot of Washington, D. C.

SALE OF UNITED STATES MILITARY RAILROAD PROPERTY.
OFFICE OF ASSIST. Q. M. U. S. MILITARY R. R., No. 250 G-st.—WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 3, 1866.
Will be sold at public auction, at Alexandria, Va., on THURSDAY, Aug. 23, the balance of United States Military Railroad Property remaining on hand at that place, consisting in part as follows:
Two second-class serviceable locomotive engines, Norris & Son, builders; gauge, 4 feet 8½ inches.
One tender truck; two small truck cars.
One hundred pairs second-hand car-wheels on axles.
Seventy tons "T" railroad iron (45 pounds to the yard,) nearly new; fifteen stoves, two fifteen-ton hydraulic jacks, ten tons unserviceable railroad iron.
Twenty-five tons wrought and cast scrap iron, second-hand railroad spikes, chairs, rubber loops, broadaxes, mauls, platform and counter scales, lanterns, oars, desks, tables, and a variety of other articles.
Also, nine frame buildings.
Sale to commence at 10 o'clock A. M., at the Military railroad wharf, where the locomotives, railroad iron and car wheels are stored. The balance of the articles will be sold at the railroad supply store, near the Orange and Alexandria depot.
Will also be sold at Pittsburgh, Pa., at 11 o'clock A.M., on TUESDAY, Aug. 28,
Eleven new box cars, five feet gauge, Pennock & Co., Kennet-square, Chester County, Penn., builders.
Terms: Cash, in Government funds.
Any further information relative to the property will be furnished on application at this office.
F. J. CRILLY,
Brevet Major and A. Q. M., U. S. Army.

LUMBER FOR WAGON-MAKERS AT AUCTION.
CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, DEPOT OF WASHINGTON, WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 2, 1866.
Will be sold at public auction, under the direction of Brevet Brig.-Gen. C. H. Tompkins, Q. M., U. S. A., on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 22, at Lincoln's Depot, commencing at 10 A. M., the following described LUMBER:

About	30,000 feet	2 inch	oak plank.
About	50,000 feet	2½ inch	oak plank.
About	110,000 feet	3 inch	oak plank.
About	7,000 feet	3½ inch	oak plank.
About	60,000 feet	4 inch	oak plank.
About	10,000 feet	5 inch	oak plank.
About	15,000 feet	1¼ inch	ash plank.
About	60,000 feet	4 inch	ash plank.
About	20,000 feet	5 inch	ash plank.
About	10,000 feet	2 inch	hickory plank.
About	5,000 feet	3 inch	hickory plank.
About	3,000 feet	4 inch	hickory plank.
About	20,000 feet	⅝ inch	poplar boards.

This sale is well worthy the attention of carriage-makers, as this is a superior lot of well-seasoned lumber. It will be offered in lots of 1,000 feet, with the privilege of 10,000 feet.
Terms: Cash in Government funds.
Successful bidders will be required to remove their purchases within fifteen days from day of sale.
D. H. RUCKER,
Brevet Major-Gen. and Chief Quartermaster,
Depot of Washington.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.
FRIDAY, AUG. 17,
At 10 o'clock A. M., at Central Salesrooms, corner Willoughby and Pearl sts., Brooklyn.
Regular Weekly Sale—Mahogany, walnut and oak parlor, chamber and dining-room furniture, mattresses, bedding, carpets, stoves, large counter, &c.; also, rosewood pianos.

T. R. MINTURN, Auctioneer.
THIS DAY, THURSDAY, AUG. 16, AT 11 o'clock, within the store.
500 packages Malaga raisins, wholes, halves and qrs.
150 boxes prime Imperial layer raisins.
102 bags peanuts.
1 cask Turkish prunes, damaged.
9 cases oil; 1 case soap; 1 case sardines.
20 boxes bitter oranges.
5 pipes lemon juice.
250 boxes Menton lemons, landing.
At 12 o'clock, on pier.
1,278 boxes fresh Sicily oranges.
3,530 boxes fresh Sicily lemons.
Cargo bark Tangredi, from Palermo.

PROPOSALS.

ARMY SUPPLIES.
OFFICE OF ASSISTANT COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF SUBSISTENCE, No. 4 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK, Aug. 13, 1866.
Sealed proposals (in duplicate) will be received by the undersigned until 1 o'clock P. M. on THURSDAY, 16th of August, for supplying for the use of the United State Army, SUBSISTENCE STORES, to be delivered in New-York or Brooklyn, as follows, viz.:
1,000 barrels PORK—MESS OR PRIME MESS—of the new crop, in full-hooped oak or ash barrels, with two iron hoops. Meat to be free from rust or stain, full weight and thoroughly salted. Bidders will state when their pork was packed, and the brands; also, the kind o barrel.
The pork to be received at such inspection yards as shall be agreed to by the undersigned.
1,000 barrels of first quality extra superfine Southern, St. Louis or other brands of FLOUR, *suitable for keeping in a warm climate.* The brands and places of manufacture to be stated in the bids. The barrels to be in good shipping order, with round hoops, full head-lined and bungs sealed.
1,000 barrels first quality kiln dried yellow CORN MEAL.
The stores are required for immediate delivery.
Samples of the flour and corn meal must be delivered with the proposals, and referred to therein.
A printed copy of this advertisement must be attached to each proposal, and the proposals must be specific in complying precisely with all the terms. Each bid, to have consideration, must contain the written guarantee of two responsible names, as follows:
"We, the undersigned, hereby guarantee that, should all or any part of the above bid be accepted, it shall be duly fulfilled according to its true purport and conditions; also, that a written contract, with bonds to the amount of one-fourth of the value of the stores proposed to be furnished, shall be executed, if required."
The seller's name, place of business and the date of purchase, as well as the name of contents, with shipping marks to be hereafter designated, must be plainly marked on every package. All other old marks must be obliterated.
Certificates of inspection by professional packers or inspectors, *other than the party furnishing the provisions,* will be required for the meat, certifying on the part of the seller their present quality and condition, and the immediately preceding inspection.
The meat will also be examined and passed upon by parties from this office on the part of the United States.
The flour and corn meal will be inspected at the date of delivery, and compared with the retained samples by an inspector appointed by this office, whose certificate will be required.
Payment will be made in currency or its equivalent, as soon as funds are received for the purpose.
Contractors are expected to hold their goods without expense to the United States until required for shipment.
Blanks for Proposals will be furnished at this office, which must be inclosed in an envelope addressed to the undersigned, and indorsed "Proposals for Subsistence Stores."
H. F. CLARKE,
Bvt. Brig.-Gen. and A. C. G. S.

PLANS AND DESIGNS FOR A NEW CAPITOL.
AT ALBANY,
STATE OF NEW-YORK,
OFFICE OF "THE NEW CAPITOL COMMISSIONERS," ALBANY, July 13, 1866.
Architects are informed that Plans and Designs for a NEW CAPITOL at Albany will be received by the Commissioners, at their office, until the 15th day of November next, at noon. A printed statement of instructions and details, and of the premiums offered, will be furnished at the office of the Commissioners, on application in person or by post.
HAMILTON HARRIS, Albany,
JOHN V. L. PRUYN, Albany,
O. B. LATHAM, Seneca Falls,
Commissioners.

OFFICE CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, Aug 4, 1866.
TO CONTRACTORS.—SEPARATE SEALED proposals, each indorsed with title of work, name of bidder and date of offering, will be received at this office until 11 o'clock A. M. of THURSDAY, Aug. 16 1866, for the construction of stone block pavements in
Eighth-avenue—From Forty-second to Fifty-eighth street.
Second-avenue—From Houston to Fourteenth-street
Thirteenth-street—From University-place to First-avenue.
Vestry-street—From Greenwich to West-street.
Duane-street—From Hudson to West-street.
Thirty-first-street—From Eighth to Ninth-avenue.
Duane-street—From Hudson to West-street.
Thirty-first-street—From Eighth to Ninth-avenue.
Elizabeth-street—From Bayard to Grand-street.
Spring-street—From Broadway to West-street.
Bleecker-street—From Broadway to Bowery.
Thirty-fourth-street—From Third-avenue to East River, and
Fifty-fifth-street—From Broadway to Eighth-avenue.
Also, for a cobble pavement in Eleventh-avenue, from Fourteenth to Twenty-sixth-streets, and for crosswalks across Fourth-avenue, at the intersection of Forty-sixth-street.
Also, for the construction of sewers in the following streets, to wit:
Bleecker-street—Between Charles and Perry streets.
Spring-street—Between Elizabeth-street and the Bowery.
Broadway—Between Thirtieth and Thirty-first streets.
Eighth-avenue—Between Fourteenth and Fifteenth streets.
First-avenue—Between Eighth and Ninth, Eleventh and Twelfth, and Sixteenth and Seventeenth streets.
Essex-street—Between Stanton and Rivington, Delancey and Broome, and Hester and Division streets.
Forty-eighth-street—Between Fourth and Fifth avenues.
First-avenue—Between Seventy-fourth and Seventy-ninth streets, with branches in Second-avenue and in Seventy-fifth, Seventy-sixth, Seventy-seventh and Seventy-eighth streets; and also sewer in
Forty-fifth-street—Between Fifth and Lexington avenues, with branches in Fifth, Madison and Fourth avenues.
Specifications and forms for bids can be had at this office.
THOMAS STEPHENS,
ROBERT L. DARRAGH,
A. W. CRAVEN,
Croton Aqueduct Board.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS—QUARANTINE HOSPITALS—The Board of Commissioners, created by the act entitled "An act in relation to quarantine in the port of New-York, and providing for the construction of the Permanent Quarantine establishment," passed April 21, 1866, hereby invites sealed proposals for the erection of the structure, wharves, docks and appurtenances, on West Bank, in the Lower Bay, for use as a hospital, pursuant to said act, according to plans and specifications therefor, now open to inspection at the office of the Board, No. 38 Pine-st., New-York, (Room No. 7.) Such proposals will be received at said office until the 24th day of August next, at 3 P. M., when they will there be publicly opened. The amount of security required, and the form of the contract to be entered into, may be ascertained at said office. The Board reserves the right to reject the bids in the case specified in said act. WM. A. COBB, President.
NEW-YORK, July 31, 1866.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT.— TO CONTRACTORS.—Sealed proposals will be received at this office, (Rotunda, City Hall Park, until 11 o'clock A. M. of MONDAY, Aug. 20, 1866, for the construction of a dam and its appurtenances, for a large Storage Reservoir near Boyd's Corners, in the township of Kent, Putnam County, N. Y.
Proposals must be indorsed "Proposals for a Dam, &c., for Storage Reservoir in Putnam County, for the Croton Aqueduct Department;" and must also have indorsed the name of the bidder and date of his proposal. Plans can be seen and specifications obtained at the office of the Engineer in charge, at Boyd's Corners, near Carmel. Specifications can also be obtained at this office.
THOMAS STEVENS,
ROBT. L. DARRAGH,
A. W. CRAVEN,
Croton Aqueduct Dep't.
NEW-YORK, July 30, 1866.

OFFICE OF THE STREET COMMISSIONER, No. 237 Broadway.
TO CONTRACTORS. — PROPOSALS, INclosed in a sealed envelope, indorsed with the title of the work and the name of the bidder written thereon, will be received at this office until MONDAY, Aug. 20, 1866, at 12 o'clock M.:
For regulating, curbing and grading Thirty-fourth-street, between Eleventh-avenue and Hudson River.
Blank forms and proposals, together with the specifications and agreements, can be obtained at this office.
—Dated Street Department New-York, Aug. 9, 1866.
CHARLES G. CORNELL,
Street Commissioner.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—LARGE AND HANDSOMELY-furnished rooms, with board; prices from $15 to $30 a week for two, in the first-class four-story brick house, court-yard front, No. 317 East 13th-st., near 2d-av.

BOARDING—ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—GENtlemen and their wives or single gentlemen may secure superior accommodations for the Winter by calling at No. 80 Columbia-st.

BOARD WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY preferred, by a gentleman, wife and daughter, (adult,) from the 1st of October next. A person living in a desirable neighborhood can make a favorable and permanent arrangement for the Winter; would furnish their own rooms if desired; references given and required. Address, stating terms and location, W., Box No. 4,673 New-York Post-office.

A GENTLEMAN WISHES BOARD FOR himself, wife and child in a private family, from the 1st or 15th of October, for the Winter; location, between 15th and 36th sts., and Lexington-av. or Irving-place and 7th-av.; references required and given. Address T. O., Box No. 932 Post-office.

16TH-ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND 6TH AVS.—A private family will rent, handsomely furnished rooms with private table to a family of grown persons for the Fall and Winter months; highest references given and required. Address R., Box No. 1,604 New-York Post-office.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE GENTLEMAN, A room in a private family, with or without board; terms must be moderate and location not above 23d-st. Address C., Box No. 140 *Times* Office.

JERSEY CITY.—PLEASANT ROOMS TO LET, with board, in a private family; location desirable; every convenience; references exchanged. Address D., Box No. 110 *Times* Office.

ROOMS TO LET WITH BOARD—IN THE family of a French Professor, to gentlemen anxious of acquiring practice in the language. Apply No. 92 East 31st-st.

A FEW SINGLE GENTLEMEN CAN be accommodated with first-class board. No. 163 East Broadway.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD—AT WATERLOO PLACE. This delightful Summer location is situated on the South Shrewsbury River, in full view of the Atlantic Ocean, a short distance from railroad station at Jumping Point, and two miles from Port Washington Landing; the steamer *Nelly White* leaves foot of Barclay-st., and the *Sea Bird* leaves foot of Chambers-st., at hours to suit the tide, and the steamer *Wm. Cook* leaves foot of Barclay-st. Address SAMUEL S. WYCKOFF, Port Washington, Monmouth County, N. J.

COUNTRY BOARD, WANTED—CONVENient for daily access to the City, by a gentleman and wife, with infant of six months. A family where there will be no other boarders preferred. Terms expected to be about $90 for six weeks. Address, with particulars, V. B., Box No. 178 *Times* Office, New-York.

COUNTRY BOARD—THREE ROOMS ARE vacant, and others will be vacant next week, at a quiet place among the mountains. Price $8. L. F. DUDLEY, Cornwall, Conn. For particulars address Box No. 2,535.

HUDSON CITY, N. J.—FURNISHED BEDrooms to let to one or two gentlemen, with breakfast and dinner on Sundays if desired; City Hall-place, third door north of Newark-av.; location very healthy and convenient to cars and ferries.

FIRST-CLASS COUNTRY BOARD— Healthiest location and finest scenery in the State; excellent fishing, boating and bathing; region of lakes and mountains; terms moderate. Address CHAPMAN, White Lake, Sullivan County, N. Y.

BOARD IN ORANGE, N. J.—PLEASANT rooms with board can be had in a fine location, near depot; bath in house, and modern improvements; stabling if required. Address for a week, B., Box No. 3,976 New-York Post-office.

SAVINGS BANKS.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH-AV., corner of 14th-st., six per cent. interest free from tax. Deposits made on or before Sept. 1, will draw interest from Sept. 1.
THOMAS CHRISTY, President.
R. H. BULL, Secretary.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE, ALBANY, July 28, 1866.
TO THE SHERIFF OF THE COUNTY OF NEW-YORK:
SIR: Notice is hereby given that at the General Election to be held in this State on the TUESDAY succeeding the first Monday of November next, the following officers are to be elected, to wit:
A Governor, in the place of Reuben E. Fenton;
A Lieutenant-Governor, in the place of Thomas G. Alvord;
A Canal Commissioner, in the place of Benjamin F. Bruce;
An Inspector of State Prisons, in the place of James K. Bates;
—all whose terms of office will expire on the last day of December next.
A Representative in the Fortieth Congress of the United States for the Fourth Congressional District, composed of the First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth and Eighth Wards of the City and County of New-York, and Governor's Island.
A Representative in the Fortieth Congress of the United States for the Fifth Congressional District, composed of the Seventh, Tenth, Thirteenth and Fourteenth Wards of the City and County of New-York.
A Representative in the Fortieth Congress of the United States for the Sixth Congressional District, composed of the Ninth, Fifteenth and Sixteenth Wards of the City and County of New-York.
A Representative in the Fortieth Congress of the United States for the Seventh Congressional District, composed of the Eleventh and Seventeenth Wards of the City and County of New-York.
A Representative in the Fortieth Congress of the United States for the Eighth Congressional District, composed of the Eighteenth, Twentieth and Twenty-first Wards of the City and County of New-York.
A Representative in the Fortieth Congress of the United States for the Ninth Congressional District, composed of the Twelfth, Nineteenth and Twenty-second Wards of the City and County of New-York, and Blackwell's, Ward's and Randall's Islands.
COUNTY OFFICERS TO BE ELECTED.
Twenty-one Members of Assembly;
A Register, in place of John McCool;
A Recorder, in place of John K. Hackett, who was appointed to fill vacancy occasioned by the resignation of John T. Hoffman;
A Surrogate, in place of Gideon J. Tucker;
Two Supervisors, in the places of Smith Ely, Jr., and William R. Stewart;
A Coroner, in the place of Louis Naumann, who was appointed to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Edward Collins;
—all whose terms of office will expire on the last day of December next.
The attention of Inspectors of Election and County Canvassers is directed to chapter 181 of Laws of 1866, a copy of which is printed herewith, entitled "An act to provide for submitting to the people the question: Shall there be a convention to revise the Constitution and amend the same?" for instructions in regard to their duties under said act.

Chap. 181.

AN ACT to provide for submitting to the People the question, "Shall there be a Convention to revise the Constitution and amend the same?" Passed March 19, 1866.

The People of the State of New-York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. At the general election to be held in this State on the Tuesday next after the first Monday of November, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, there shall be provided for the poll of each election district, and kept thereat by the Inspectors of Election of such district, a box marked "Convention," proper for the reception of ballots. Every person in such district qualified to vote at such election for members of the Legislature, may vote at such poll a ballot, either written or printed, or partly written or partly printed, on which shall be inscribed the words, "For a Convention to revise the Constitution and amend the same," or the words, "Against a Convention to revise the Constitution and amend the same." Such ballot shall be indorsed "Convention," and shall be received by said Inspectors of Election, and shall be deposited in said ballot-box. The poll-lists for the said election shall be so prepared and kept that there shall be a column therein containing a mark or figure for each voter who shall vote one of such ballots, which column shall be headed "Convention." All the provisions of the Act entitled "An Act respecting elections other than for militia and town officers," passed April fifth, eighteen hundred and forty-two, and all laws amendatory thereof," and all the provisions of the act entitled "An act for ascertaining by proper proofs the citizens who shall be entitled to the right of suffrage, and to prevent fraudulent voting," passed April fifteenth, eighteen hundred and fifty-nine, and all the provisions of the act entitled "An act to ascertain by proper proofs the citizens who shall be entitled to the right of suffrage," passed May thirteenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-five, so far as the same are applicable, shall apply to the proceedings under this act.

The Secretary of State shall, immediately after the assembling of the next Legislature, in the year eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, report thereto the result of the election herein provided for.

§ 3. This act shall take effect immediately.

Yours respectfully,
FRANCIS C. BARLOW.

Sheriff's Office, City and County of New-York, ss:
I hereby certify the above to be a true copy of the original notice received by me this day from the Secretary of State.
DATED NEW-YORK, July 30, 1866.
JOHN KELLY,
Sheriff of the City and County of New-York.
Newspapers not officially authorized to publish this notice will not receive pay for its insertion.—Chap. 430, Laws of 1866.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:
1st. For laying crosswalk in Third-street, opposite No. 228.
2d. For laying crosswalk in West-street, from southeast corner of Charlton-street to the wharf.
3d. For laying crosswalk from the northeast to the northwest corner of Cortlandt and Greenwich streets.
4th. For laying crosswalk in West-street, from the northeasterly corner of Charlton-street to the wharf.
5th. For laying crosswalk from the southeast to the southwest corner of Watts and Greenwich streets.
6th. For building sewer in Forty-sixth-street, from present sewer at Eleventh-avenue to a point seventy-five feet west of Tenth-avenue.
7th. For paving Mulberry-street, from Bleecker to Houston streets, with trap-block.
8th. For paving Thirty-sixth-street, from Sixth to Seventh avenues, with trap-block.
9th. For paving Twentieth-street, from Broadway to Fourth-avenue, with trap-block.
10th. For paving Forty-fifth-street, from Sixth to Ninth avenues, with stone blocks.
The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land situated on:
1st. Both sides of Third-street, between Avenue B and Avenue C.
2d. On the east side of West-street and the south side of Charlton-street, to the extent of half the block on either street, from southeast corner of West and Charlton streets.
3d. On both sides of Greenwich-street to the extent of half the block from Cortlandt-street to Dey-street, and on the north side of Cortlandt-street to the extent of half the block from Greenwich-street to Broadway, and from Greenwich-street to Washington-street.
4th. The east side of West-street and the north side of Charlton-street to the extent of half the block on either street, from northeast corner of West and Charlton streets.
5th. On both sides of Greenwich-street to the extent of half the block from Watts to Desbrosses streets, and on the south side of Watts-street to the extent of half the block east and west of Greenwich-street.
6th. On both sides of Forty-sixth-street, from the Tenth to the Eleventh avenues.
7th. On both sides of Mulberry street, between Bleecker and Houston streets and to the extent of half the block either way on Bleecker and Houston streets.
8th. On both sides of Thirty-sixth-street, from the Sixth to the Seventh avenues, and to the extent of half the block either way on the intersecting streets.
9th. On both sides of Twentieth-street, from Broadway to Fourth-avenue.
10th. On both sides of Forty-fifth-street, from the Sixth to the Ninth avenues, and to the extent of half the block either way on the intersecting streets.
All persons whose interests are affected by the abovenamed assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement, New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.
JACOB F. OAKLEY,
JOHN D. OTTIWELL,
ISAAC O. HUNT,
Board of Assessors.
OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS, NEW COURT-HOUSE, Aug. 10, 1866.

UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE. Eighth Collection District of New-York, Eighteenth, Twentieth and Twenty-first Wards.—Notice is hereby given that the lists of valuations and enumerations of property subject to tax, under the "Act to provide internal revenue to support the Government, to pay interest on the public debt, and for other purposes," approved June 30, 1864, and the amendatory act approved March 3, 1865, made and taken by the several Assistant Assessors of said Collection District, will remain open for the examination of all persons interested for the space of fifteen days (Sundays excepted) from the date hereof, at my office, No. 896 Broadway, between the hours of 9 A. M. and 4 P. M.; and immediately after the expiration of ten days from the date hereof, to wit, on the 11th day of August, 1866, and for five days thereafter, I will receive and determine all appeals relative to any alleged erroneous or excessive valuations or enumerations made and taken by the said Assistant Assessors.
The lists herein referred to comprise the taxes for licenses, and the taxes on carriages, billiard-tables, yachts, silver plate and other enumerated articles, for the year ending May 1, 1867, and the taxes on incomes for the year ending Dec. 31, 1865.
The law requires all appeals to be in writing, and to specify the particular cause, matter or thing respecting which a decision is requested, and to state the ground or principle of inequality or error complained of.
A. J. BLEECKER,
Assessor, No. 896 Broadway.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 1, 1866.

ASTROLOGY.

MADAME DE COLAM, BUSINESS AND Medical Clairvoyant, has returned. Consultations from 9 A. M. till 9 P. M. Past, present and future foretold. In business, her advice is valuable. If sick, discovers the cause and points out the remedy. No. 49 East 28th-st., corner of 4th-av.

MACHINERY.

PEAT.
The STAFFORD MACHINE COMPANY
are prepared to execute orders for their
NO. 2
PATENT PEAT MACHINES.
Address
LAWTON BROTHERS,
No. 81 John-st.,
New-York.

PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES.
COMBINING THE MAXIMUM OF EFFICIENCY DURABILITY AND ECONOMY
with the minimum of weight and price. They are widely and favorably known, more than 600 being in use. All warranted satisfactory, or no sale. Descriptive circulars sent on application. Address
J. C. HOADLEY & CO.,
Lawrence, Mass.

FOR SALE—THE MACHINERY OF A STEAM wood work factory; lathes, mortising machines, turning machines, circular saws, &c., adapted for first-class wood work, with lease of building; located at Rahway, N. J. Apply to the Beach Horse Rake Company, No. 66 Cortlandt-st., N. Y.

WANTED—STATIONARY 25-HORSE POWER engine and boiler complete; also planing, tongueing and grooving machine, and all machinery requisite for a door, blind and sash factory. G. SPALDING, No. 62 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A TUBULAR STEAM BOILER, 30-horse power; for sale low; taken out to make room for a larger one. Address J. MILNOR PECK, Flushing, L. I.

FOR SALE—ONE OF POTTER'S CELEBRATED 12-horse power portable steam engines, new and complete, at the Bell Store, No. 38 Dey-st.

STEAM-ENGINES, FLAX, HEMP, TOW and Rope Machinery, Machinist Tools, &c. TODD & RAFFERTY, Warehouse 4 Dey-st.; Works, Paterson, N.J.

FOR ROCK-DIGGING MACHINES OF the most approved kind, address G. L. SHELDON Hartsville, Berkshire County, Mass.

PRINTING.—FOR SALE, ONE ADAMS PRESS (two rollers,) platen 29½x43, in good running order Can be seen at No. 15 Spruce-st. Price $2,400.

FOR SALE.

MILL PROPERTY IN TIDE-WATER, VIRGINIA.
We offer for sale an exceedingly valuable and desirable mill site, water power, and 40 to 50 acres of heavily timbered land attached. The mill was burned by the United States troops during the war and was widely known as one of the largest and most profitable in tide-water, Virginia, situated in King William County, half a mile from two good landings on the Mattaponi River, with which a creek, navigable for boats and scows, connects it; two miles from the Village of Aylett, 28 miles from Richmond, near the stage road. this location for a grist and saw mill is unrivaled. The pond is a large one, 2½ miles long, and the streams supplying it unfailing. The former mill was a massive brick structure, three stories high, ran three pairs of stones, the wheel overshot, and the head of water powerful. For manufacturing purposes and lumber business, no property has superior advantages. Thousands of acres of timber and wood, easily accessible, lie in the neighborhood which can be obtained on the most favorable terms. The walls of the mill are standing, the water-wheel uninjured, and the dam is in good repair. A cotton gin and house, with a comfortable miller's house and garden attached, still remain. Terms, $5,000; one-half in cash, the balance in two years, (interest payable quarterly at 7 per cent. per annum,) to be secured by deed of trust on the property. If this property is not sold privately on or before the 10th day of September, 1866, it will then be sold at public auction to the highest bidder, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Village of Ayletts, King William County, on FRIDAY, Sept. 21, 1866. Apply, in New-York, to NORMAN D. SAMPSON, No. 18 Cliff-st.; in Virginia, to WM. R. AYLETT, Ayletts Post-office, King William County.

GEO. W. SIMMONS JR.,
REAL ESTATE BROKER,
No. 96 Broadway, New-York.
Purchase, sale, leasing, exchange, care and management of real estate. Prompt collection of rents, dividends and interest. Investments made.
References—Messrs. Slade & Colby, Geo. F. Noyes, Esq., Rev. H. W. Bellows, D. D., Messrs. F. Skinner & Co., Charles E. Strong, Esq., Messrs. Carpenter, Vail & Fuller.

ENGLEWOOD.
For sale or to rent, the "Wall," or "Nichols House;" stone; 1 mile from depot; 6 acres land; fruit; stable, ice-house, &c. Price $16,000; rent $1,500. J. WYMAN JONES, No. 6 Broad-st., N. Y.

COUNTRY SEAT ON THE HUDSON FOR SALE AT AUCTION.—Will be sold at auction, on the premises, at Fishkill, on the Hudson, on the 22d day of August inst., at 12 o'clock M., the beautiful country seat at Fishkill, on the Hudson, formerly owned by A. K. Chandler, Esq., containing about 6 acres of land well stocked with the choicest kinds of fruit. Upon the premises is a beautiful mansion, with piazza all around it, ice-house, brick barn and carriage-house, henneries, &c., &c. Everything in most perfect order.
The river and mountain scenery cannot be equaled; but five minutes from depot.
For further particulars inquire of
JOSEPH L. SAVAGE, No. 26 Dey-st.,
or of H. N. HUSTIS,
at Fishkill on the Hudson.

FOR SALE—THE VALUABLE PROPERTY SITUATED ON NORTHEAST CORNER OF CHATHAM AND PEARL STS.—The undersigned offer at private sale, by order of heirs, to close an estate, the valuable property situate on the northeast corner of Chatham and Pearl sts., extending through to Baxter-st., known as Nos. 108 and 110 Chatham, Nos. 466, 468 and 470 Pearl, and No. 6 Baxter sts. One of the most desirable business properties now offered.
MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 7 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A DESIRABLE COUNTRY RESIdence and farm of 50 acres of excellent land, three miles north of New-Haven, on elevation; magnificent view of surrounding country; good roads and neighborhood; quantities of choice fruit and berries; modern built house, surrounded by beautifully shaded lawn, farm-house, barns, carriage-house, &c., in complete order; stock, furniture, &c., sold if wanted. Apply at Earle's Hotel.

FARM FOR SALE—THE WALKER FARM OF 252 acres, with good dwelling-house and numerous outbuildings; well watered, and admirably adapted for a stock farm; situated at Littleton, about 4 miles from Morristown, N. J., and within 2 miles of the depot at Morris Plains. The furniture in the house can be purchased if desired. Apply to J. DUNDERDALE, No. 63 Nassau-st.

A SPLENDID FIRST-CLASS HOUSE and lot for sale, with brown-stone front, and railing and balluster, fluted columns, &c., and finished up in a superior style; in size about 21x50x100, four stories and basement, situated on 60th-st., between Lexington and 4th avs., on one of the main entrances to Central Park; and where the Grand Hotel is to be built. Apply on the premises, or at No. 418 3d-av.

BEAUTIFUL SUMMER AND WINTER residence for Sale at Carmansville, twenty minutes by Hudson River cars from Thirtieth-street, double cupola house, 40 feet square, containing every city improvement; grounds, 83x100; in splendid order throughout. Price $15,000; terms to suit. Apply to FISH & BLIVEN, No. 25 Pine-st.

AT A SACRIFICE.—COUNTRY SEAT AND fruit farm, one hour from Jersey City, near depot and village; 50 acres choice land, modern house, ten rooms, bath-room, water, &c.; house beautifully shaded; large barn, &c.; price only $14,000. Would exchange for house in Jersey City. PETTIT & FRAZEE, No. 171 Broadway, Room No. 2.

FOR SALE—ON THE BOSTON ROAD, IN Westchester County, between Morrisania and West Farms, a two-story and basement frame dwelling, in excellent order; property contains one acre of land, with new barn, water, gas, and modern conveniences. Inquire of WILLIAMS BROTHERS, Attorneys-at-law, No. 5 Beekman-st.

FOR SALE—AT RICEVILLE, N. J., A DESIRAble county seat; house containing 8 rooms; also house with 6 rooms, in good order, 7½ acres of land, with good fruit and shade. Inquire at Washington Market, opposite No. 140 West-st., of A. J. WILLIAMS, or W. B. PATTERSON, on the premises, near Mount's Dock, Shrewsbury River.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.: Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—AT BURLINGTON, N. J., A COUNtry seat of 32 acres, on the river bank, full of best bearing fruit, with immediate possession; price $8,000. Also, several desirable fruit farms of 7 to 50 acres, at $2,500 and upward. Particulars by addressing E. MORRIS, Burlington, N. J.

FOR SALE—A DESIRABLE COUNTRY RESIdence and outbuildings, with nine acres of land under fine cultivation; large supply of fruit. Price $9,000. Also, one containing 20 acres, within five minutes' walk of depot, on Northern Railroad. Price $6,000. DAY, FERDON & CO., No. 191 Broadway, Room No. 4.

DESIRABLE BUILDING LOTS IN SOUTH BROOKLYN FOR SALE—One on Amity-st., near Clinton, one on Clinton, near Amity; first-class neighborhood, restricted to building first-class private dwellings. Apply to DAVID MARTIN, No. 75 Warren-st., New-York.

AN ELEGANT FARM OF 100 ACRES, 23 miles on Long Island, near Glen Cove, with stock, crops, and farming implements, to exchange for a house in New-York. Inquire of F. FLOOD, Clark's Hotel, No. 110 Chatham-st.

FOR SALE CHEAP AND TERMS EASY—212 acres of land, two good houses, barn, hay-house, granary and carriage-house, fruit, &c., near depot, 90 miles from New-York; price $50 per acre. BORLAND & DRURY, No. 14 Chambers-st.

FOR SALE—THE NEW, FIRST-CLASS, HIGH-stoop, brown-stone houses and lots Nos. 45 and 47 West 35th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.; splendidly finished with rosewood doors, &c. Inquire on the premises, or of W. FANNING, No. 37 West 35th-st.

AN ELEGANT RESIDENCE, 35 MINUTES FROM THE FERRY—A modern double mansion and 16 lots, elegantly embellished with large variety of fruit and evergreens, fronting Boulevard and DeKalb-place. J. H. POILLON, No. 160 Broadway.

A COTTAGE IN MELROSE, WEST-CHESTER County, for sale or to let: price $3,200 cash; desirably located, with fruit trees and shrubbery surrounding. Address B. MARTIN, No. 446 East Houston-st., New-York.

$35,000,000 IN TEN YEARS.—SEE Ninth Annual Report Commissioners Central Park. Purchasers may learn of valuable improved property near Prospect Park, Brooklyn, of H. L. RIDER, No. 39 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—TWENTY-NINE ACRES OF THE late Dr. Creighton's farm, beautifully situated on the east bank of the Hudson, 27 miles from City; ½ mile from station. Inquire of Rev. Dr. MEAD, Post-office, Scarborough, Westchester County.

PARTIES WISHING TO BUY ANY kind of property will find it to their interest to call at No. 418 3d-av., J. & J. FETTRETCH'S real estate office, as we have a large number of houses, with possession. Office hours from 7 A. M. to 7 P. M.

$11,000 FOR A HOUSE IN 28TH-ST., near Lexington-av., 3 stories, brick, high stoop; all improvements.
G. H. BENEDICT, No. 31 Pine-st., basement.

FOR SALE—A FURNISHED HOUSE, NEAR Madison-square; first-class, four-story, brown stone, full front, and elegantly furnished. Apply to MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 7 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN, THE COTTAGE house on the southeast corner of 1st-av. and 124th-st. ISAAC LOCKWOOD, 127th-st. and 3d-av.

APPLY TO STANLEY DAY, NO. 319 4th-av., for descriptive price list of City houses, lots, and country property. Mailed free if desired.

SUMMER RESORTS.

A PLEASANT RETREAT—AFFORDING at once the advantages of city and country life, can be found at No. 63 Columbia-st., Brooklyn Heights, N.Y. The rooms are first class, pleasantly located, away from the dust and noise of the City, commanding a fine view of New-York harbor and metropolis. In connection with this establishment is the TURKISH BATH, the cleansing properties of which are unapproachable, and, at the same time, it is one of the greatest physical luxuries, nor is there any agent so powerful to renovate and restore the diseased or enfeebled system. Good board and immunity from cholera can be secured by a limited number desiring to avail themselves of the bath in connection with other hygienic agencies.
CHAS. H. SHEPARD, M. D.

BATH HOTEL, AT BATH, L. I., WILL be kept open during the Autumn for the accommodation of boarders and transient guests; a few family rooms are now vacant; accessible by Greenwood, Bath and Coney Island Railroads every half hour.
GEO. SHIELDS.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THIS IS TO CERTIFY THAT THE CO-PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the name and firm of COURTNEY & MILLS is hereby dissolved by mutual consent. ROBERT COURTNEY will settle the affairs of the late firm.
ROBT. COURTNEY,
SAMUEL A. MILLS,
S. H. ALDEN, Special Partner.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 13, 1866.

ROBERT COURTNEY will continue the Banking and Stockbrokerage business, at the old Office of Courtney & Mills, No. 57 Exchange-place.

CHINA, June 1, 1866.
WE HAVE ESTABLISHED A BRANCH of our house at Yokohama, Japan.
AUGUSTINE HEARD & CO.

THE PARTNERSHIP OF LELAND & GILMOUR is dissolved from this date.
JAMES GILMOUR.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 11 1866.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INKS.—"Keys' National Writing Fluid" and "American Union Ink." No sediment; flow freely and do not corrode. Sold by the trade generally. Manufactured by REEVES & CO., successor to J. G. Keys. Removed to No. 303 Washington-st., near Reade.

TO LET.

TO RENT.
A HANDSOME COUNTRY RESIDENCE, with garden, land and stables, &c., at Tenafly, (formerly North Englewood,) on Northern Railroad, New-Jersey. House is 24x58 feet, with 10 rooms. Apply on the premises to ROBERT DODGE.

TO RENT—FURNISHED, IN BROOKLYN, ONE of the most elegant and richly furnished houses in the city. House is 25x55 feet, with 20 feet extension; has 16 rooms, with all modern improvements, including burglar alarm. To rent for 18 months to a private family. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO HOMEOPATH FACULTY.—TO LET, A cottage, or part of it, corner of 5th-av. and 17th-st., Brooklyn; has gas and water on each floor, a two-story bay window, plate glass, French roof front; one of above faculty much wanted. Apply on premises, or No. 50 William-st., basement.

TO RENT OR LEASE—THE FIRST FLOOR and basement of the new building corner of 1st-av. and 28th-st., 75 by 50 feet, lights on three sides, suitable for manufactory or storage. Apply to B. L. SOLOMON & SON, No. 389 Broadway.

$150 PER MONTH—A SMALL FURNISHED house in East 27th-st., between 4th-av. and Broadway. Possession immediate. Agents need not apply. Address EUGENE JOHNSON, Box No. 163 *Times* Office.

A SMALL OFFICE, HANDSOMELY FURnished, suitable for a doctor or any light business; lease and furniture for sale cheap. Apply from 10 to 4 to C. M. BROCKWAY, No. 678 Broadway.

A FURNISHED HOUSE WITH BEAUTIFUL garden to let for two months; located on 90th-st. and 5th-av., opposite Central Park; rent very low. Apply to M. MITCHELL, No. 77 Cedar-st.

TO LET—A ROOM TO SUIT TWO GENTLEMEN; hot and cold water, bath and gas. Apply at No. 186 2d-av., between 11th and 12th sts. Dinner at 6.

A GALLERY OR SALESROOM TO LET —At No. 819 Broadway, corner of 12th-st.; also, other rooms. JOHN S. KELSO, No. 44 Nassau-st.

FURNISHED ROOM TO LET TO ONE or two single gentlemen. Inquire at No. 187 Henry-st.

OFFICE TO LET—AT NO. 575 BROADWAY, up stairs. Inquire of J. L. SPERONI.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

A SMALL FAMILY REQUIRE BY THE 1st of September an unfurnished house, containing not less than eight rooms, for permanent occupancy. Preference would be given to a place in the country, on the line of one of the New-Jersey Railroads, not more than an hour's ride from the city, where trains run to a late hour of the night, having a half acre or an acre of ground and a small barn. Rent must not exceed $500. Address PERMANENT TENANT, Box 121 *Times* Office.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, AND BY SEPT. 1, furnished and unfurnished houses in good locations, and at all prices for reliable tenants now waiting. Apply to or address GUSTAVUS BRAMSON, No. 48 Pine-st.

FURNISHED COUNTRY HOUSE WANTED, from Sept. 1, by a careful and prompt paying tenant; nearness to city or depot not essential. Address HEALTH, *Times* Office, Box No. 172.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN ENGLISH Protestant girl as seamstress or nurse and seamstress; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses, and is a good operator on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machine, and can dress hair; no objection to the country or to travel; good reference. Call for two days at No. 118 East 13th-st., near 4th-av.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO SISTERS; one as first-class laundress; can do up ladies' muslins and do French fluting; the other as nurse and seamstress, or chamberwork and seamstress; has good City references; would take separate situations. Can be seen at No. 141 West 29th-st., third floor.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN A SITUAtion to take care of one or two growing children; is a good seamstress; has good City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen at No. 89 West 11th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, EMPLOYment by the day as seamstress and assistant in dress-making; understands finishing dresses thoroughly; no objection to the country. Call at No. 120 West 20th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION TO DO COOKING or general housework by a neat, capable girl; is willing, economical and respectful, and an excellent washer and ironer; best of references given. Call at No. 121 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn. City or country.

WANTED—A SITUATION FOR A YOUNG girl to do up-stairs work, or the work of a small family; reference from her last place; willing to go to the country. Call at No. 118 East 8th-st., St. Mark's-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as governess or do light work and sewing; would prefer to travel with a lady in any capacity. Can be seen at the residence of her parents, No. 257 Sands-st., Brooklyn. Call all the week.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK, WITH excellent City references, a situation in the city or country; makes pastry, soups and jellies; no objection to a hotel or boarding-house. Call at 132 East 21st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG woman as seamstress; would assist with children or chamberwork; wages no object. Call at No. 97 West 27th-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A NUMBER OF German girls, for all capacities, at Mrs. LOWE'S German Institute, No. 17 Stanton-st., near the Bowery.

A PROFESSED COOK IN ALL ITS branches, such as soups, meats, poultry, game in all styles, boning, &c., pastry, creams, ices, jellies, &c.; also, a good cook and excellent washer and ironer; would go to the country. Can be seen at No. 276 10th-av., between 27th and 28th sts.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE MAN (Scotchman) as gardener, who understands his business thoroughly in every branch; would have no objection to taking care of horses if required; has good references. Address for three days W. A. P., care of Beattie & Foulis, No. 925 Broadway, New-York City.

WANTED—A PERMANENT SITUATION BY A sober, industrious young man, in a gentleman's place; is a good plain gardener; is willing to take care of a cow and one horse and make himself useful upon a place; has good reference. Address, for three days, M. H., No. 434 Columbia-st., Brooklyn, in the store.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY a married man; no children; understands his business in every respect; has a thorough knowledge of greenhouses, graperies and vineries; also laying out of new places; wife is a good dressmaker; would sew for the family. Address D. SCHAUER, Fordham, N. Y.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN as coachman and groom, either in City or country; thoroughly understands his business; country preferred; is willing to do general work; also, lived with private families since a boy. Can be seen, or address for two days, M. C., Box No. 209 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN as coachman or gardener; would go a short distance in the country; understands the care of horses and cows, and can milk; good references produced and will work for moderate wages. Call on or address ROBERT, No. 208 Broadway, Room No. 6.

WANTED—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT young man, a situation as gardener; has no objections to taking care of a horse or cow; expectations moderate; good reference given. Address J. H., Box No. 208 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A MAN AND HIS WIFE, (Americans,) situations, the man as coachman and gardener, the woman to do general housework; no children; will be found valuable servants. Call or address, for two days, CHARLES, No. 81 Nassau-st., office No. 9.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN with first-class old country references, on a gentleman's place to drive, take care of horses and attend to garden; willing to make himself useful. Call or address PETER, 81 Nassau-st., Room No. 9.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young man as coachman and groom; understands his business thoroughly; will be found willing and obliging; best of reference from present employer. Address JOHN HIGGINS, Riverdale Post-office, N. Y.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN of business habits, in any capacity where attention and sobriety is necessary; can be recommended, and is only a few days from Ireland. Address C. D., Box No. 192, *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN as coachman or groom, or to make himself useful with a gentleman in the country; the best of reference. Call at No. 36 East 18th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT German coachman; understands his business thoroughly; is a careful driver and can give first-class City reference. Address J. S., Box No. 194 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN YOUNG MAN a situation as porter; first-class reference given and moderate pay expected; understands his business. Call or address WILLIAM, No. 81 Nassau-st., Room No. 9.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a single man; understands his business; has good City references. Address J. Y., Station D.

A MAN AND WIFE WOULD GO SOUTH —the man as porter or to tend a store; the woman as housekeeper or seamstress—both to live in the house; good references. Address, for one week, VALETTA, No. 120 East 20th-st., New-York.

AN AMERICAN COACHMAN AND GROOM is out of employment and wants work; has five years' reference from his last employer, and will be found an honest, obliging, industrious man. Call, or address JONES, No. 81 Nassau-st., Room No. 9.

AN INTELLIGENT EDUCATED YOUNG man wishes to learn the wholesale or commission dry goods business; references satisfactory. Address C. JAMES, Station D.

TO PUBLISHERS AND OTHERS.—A superior translator of the French and German languages is open to an engagement. M. L. F., Box No. 117 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A PERSON COMPETENT TO TAKE the charge of a large boarding establishment in a theological institution in this city. For particular information apply to J. S. GALLAGHER, No. 21 Wall-st., third floor, between 1 and 3 P. M.

WANTED—A MAN AND WIFE WITHOUT children, to go on a farm: one who understands fruit preferred; the wife as cook and laundress; must be Protestants. Apply to R. F. WESTCOTT, No. 785 Broadway.

WANTED—A BOOK-KEEPER THOROUGHLY conversant with the business, to take charge of an individual ledger in one of the City banks. Address with references Box No. 797 New-York Post-office.

WANTED—A JUNIOR CLERK, WELL ACquainted with the City book and stationery business; one living with his parents preferred.
GEORGE R. LOCKWOOD, No. 411 Broadway.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT ENGLISH OR German woman as laundress and chambermaid. Apply at No. 12 East 25th-st.

WANTED—A COOK, WHO IS A GOOD washer and ironer, to go a short distance in the country. Apply to JOHN McCLAVE, No. 44 Pine-st.

WANTED—A MAN AND WIFE ON A FARM, thirty miles from the City. Call on Mr. MEEKER, No. 6 Dey-street, before 3 o'clock.

WANTED—GERMAN GARDENER WHO CALLED last week foot of Chambers-st., is requested to call again on Tuesday or address Box No. 100 Sing Sing.

HAIR BRAIDER WANTED—ONE WHO understands her business and can give good references. Apply to CHAMPNEY & SMITTEN, Nos. 317 and 319 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, manufacturers of fine hair jewelry.

SHIPPING.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICE OF PASSAGE TO EUROPE BY THE ONLY AMERICAN LINE TO ENGLAND AND FRANCE.

The New-York and Havre Steamship Company's first-class mail steamships ARAGO and FULTON, having been thoroughly refitted, will leave Pier No. 37 North River for Havre, calling at Falmouth, on the following days, at noon, precisely:

FULTON, S. SAMUELS............Saturday, Aug. 4, 1866.
ARAGO, HENRY A. GADSDEN....Saturday, Sept. 1, 1866.
FULTON, S. SAMUELS............Saturday, Sept. 29, 1866.
ARAGO, HENRY A. GADSDEN....Saturday, Oct. 27, 1866.
FULTON, S. SAMUELS............Saturday, Nov. 24, 1866.

And every twenty-eight days thereafter.

PRICES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN GOLD
FIRST-CLASS:
Main Saloon............$100 | Lower Saloon............$80
Second class...$50.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The company will not be responsible for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.

J. J. COMSTOCK, Agent, No. 7 Broadway, New-York.
JAMES A. WOTTON, Havre, General Agent in Europe.
SHERBETTE, KANE & CO., Agents in Paris.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR. AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

JAVA leaves New-York Wednesday, Aug. 22.
CUBA leaves Boston Wednesday, Aug. 29.
PERSIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Sept. 5.
ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, Sept. 12.
SCOTIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Sept. 16.
CHINA leaves Boston Wednesday, Sept. 26.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage..............................$132 50
Second Cabin Passage..............................80 00
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage..............................$112 50
Second Cabin Passage..............................65 00
payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.

For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:

LAFAYETTE......LAMARIE.....SATURDAY, Aug. 25
NAPOLEON III....BOCANDE.....SATURDAY, Sept. 8
PEREIRE.........DUCHESNE....SATURDAY, Sept. 22
VILLE DE PARIS..SURMONT.....SATURDAY, Oct. 6

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD.

First cabin, $135; second cabin, $80, including table wine in either class.

The steamers of this line do not carry steerage passengers.

Passengers intending to land at Brest will be furnished here with railroad coupon tickets, and their baggage checked to Paris, at an additional charge of $5 for first and $3 for second class.

Medical attendance free of charge.

For further information, apply to GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent. No. 58 Broadway.

NEW-YORK TO VERA CRUZ DIRECT.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY will dispatch the following steamers:

TAMPICO.....................about...............1st September
FLORIDA.....................about...............1st October

Carrying passengers and freight at moderate rates.

Apply to GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

(Limited.)

Steamers weekly to Liverpool, calling at Queenstown.

The splendid first-class iron steamships of this line will be dispatched as follows from Pier No. 47 North River:

ERIN..................Cutting.....SATURDAY, Aug. 18
DENMARK..............Thompson...SATURDAY, Aug. 25
THE QUEEN............Grogan......SATURDAY, Sept. 1
PENNSYLVANIA.......Lewis........SATURDAY, Sept. 8

And every Saturday thereafter.

An experienced Surgeon on each ship, free of charge.

Drafts issued for any amount, payable at any bank in Great Britain, or on the continent.

Rates of passage, payable in currency.

	Cabin.	Steerage.
To Liverpool or Queenstown	$100	$30

Through passage to Paris, London, Antwerp, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at low rates.

Steerage passage tickets to bring persons from Liverpool or Queenstown for $35, currency, can be obtained at No. 27 Broadway.

For freight or cabin passage apply at the office of the Company, No. 57 Broadway; for steerage tickets, at the passage office of the Company, No. 27 Broadway, or No. 75 Pearl-st.

F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

THE CONTINENTAL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

AMERICAN STEAMSHIP LINE,
Carrying the United States mails for the European Continent.

NEW-YORK AND ANTWERP, CALLING OFF HAVRE TO LAND MAILS AND PASSENGERS.

The Company's fine steamships will leave this port as follows:

ERICSSON, Capt. LOWBER, 2,000 tons, THURSDAY, Aug. 23
CIRCASSIAN, Capt. ELLIS, 2,010 tons, WEDNESDAY, Sept. 12
ERICSSON, Capt. LOWBER, 2,000 tons, WEDNESDAY, Oct. 10
CIRCASSIAN, Capt. ELLIS, 2,010 tons, WEDNESDAY, Nov. 7
ERICSSON, Capt. LOWBER, 2,000 tons, WEDNESDAY, Dec. 5

Rates of passage to Antwerp, Havre, Rotterdam or Amsterdam: First cabin, $90; second cabin, $55; steerage, $35; payable in gold or its equivalent.

For passengers and goods destined for Holland, France, Western Germany, the Rhine and Switzerland, no better opportunity can be offered.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

Through Bills of Lading given to Rotterdam and Amsterdam.

The Company will not be responsible for specie or valuables, unless bills of lading, having their value expressed, are signed therefor.

For freight or passage, apply to WILLIAM SALEM & CO., General Agents, No. 110 Pearl-st., Hanover-square, and 6 Old-slip, N. Y.

CUNARD EMIGRANT LINE,

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.

FROM NEW-YORK EVERY WEDNESDAY.
TRIPOLI..Aug. 22
ALEPPO...Sept. 5

RATES OF PASSAGE:
Cabin..$80 Gold.
Steerage...$30 Currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown.......................................$36 Currency.

For Steerage Passage, apply to No. 69 Broadway.

For Freight and Cabin Passage, at No. 4 Bowling-green. E. CUNARD.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING AT Queenstown. The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails

CITY OF DUBLIN...............WEDNESDAY....Aug. 15
ETNA..................................SATURDAY......Aug. 18
CITY OF MANCHESTER...WEDNESDAY....Aug. 22
CITY OF LONDON.............SATURDAY......Aug. 25
CITY OF CORK...................WEDNESDAY....Aug. 29

and each succeeding SATURDAY and WEDNESDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.
BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.
First Cabin........................$90 | Steerage........................$30
First Cabin to London.... 95 | Steerage to London........ 34
First Cabin to Paris........105 | Steerage to Paris........... 40
PAYABLE IN GOLD.

Passage by the Wednesday's steamers: First cabin, $100; steerage, $35. Payable in United States currency.

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.

Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $30, gold, or the equivalent. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

THE NORTH AMERICAN LLOYD.

ONLY AMERICAN LINE OF FIRST-CLASS OCEAN STEAMERS

Between NEW-YORK and BREMEN via COWES, carrying the U. S. Mail, taking passengers to England, France and Germany. Leave New-York, from Pier No. 46 North River, on THURSDAYS:

BALTIC, A. G. JONES, Commander, 3,000 tons, 1,600 horse power..........16th August
WESTERN METROPOLIS, H. SANDERS, Commander, 2,600 tons, 1,000 horse power...30th August
ATLANTIC, C. HOYER, Commander, 3,000 tons, 6th Sept.

RATES OF PASSAGE, payable in gold, or its equivalent in currency, from NEW-YORK TO BREMEN, Havre, London and Southampton:

First cabin, $105; second cabin, $62 50; steerage, $37 50.

For freight or passage apply to RUGER BROS., General Agents, No. 45 Beaver-st.

LONDON AND NEW-YORK STEAMSHIP LINE.

Passage to London, direct, $90, $60 and $30, payable in currency. Passage from London, $90, $60 and $30, payable in gold.

WM. PENN, Capt. BILLINGE, from New-York, Aug. 25.
ATALANTA, Capt. PINKHAM, from New-York, September 8.
BELLONA, Capt. DIXON, from New-York, Sept. 19.
CELLA, Capt. GLEADELL, from New-York, Sept. 29.

The new and elegant British iron steamship WM. PENN, 3,500 tons, will sail for London direct on SATURDAY, Aug. 25, at noon, from Pier No. 3, North River.

The accommodations on board this steamer are unsurpassed.

For passage apply to CHAS. A. WHITNEY, No. 23 Broadway.

For freight apply at No. 54 South-st. HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW AND THE IRISH PORTS.

The favorite passenger steamers of THE ANCHOR LINE.

BRITANNIA..........................SATURDAY, Aug. 25.
IOWA....................................SATURDAY, Sept. 1.
HIBERNIA.............................SATURDAY, Sept. 8.

RATES OF PASSAGE, PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.

To Liverpool, Glasgow, Belfast, Derry or Dublin, cabins, $90 and $70; steerage, $30.

Prepaid certificates from these ports to New-York, $35.

To Hamburg, Havre, Antwerp, &c., cabins, $100 and $90; steerage, $37.

For further information apply at the company's offices. FRANCIS MACDONALD & CO., Agents, No. 6 Bowling Green, New-York.

PASSAGE TO AND FROM GREAT BRITAIN and IRELAND by TAPSCOTT'S favorite lines of LONDON and LIVERPOOL PACKETS, sailing every week. Parties wishing to send for their friends or remit money to the Old Country can do so on the most favorable terms by applying to TAPSCOTT, BROTHERS & CO., No. 86 South-st.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

The United States and Brazil Mail Steamship Company will dispatch the elegant side-wheel steamship SOUTH AMERICA, E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Commander, for Rio de Janeiro and intermediate ports, on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 22, at 3 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 43 North River.

Exhibitors at the Brasil Exhibition, to be held at Rio Janeiro in October, will find freight charges reasonable by this conveyance.

For further information, freight or passage, apply to GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents, No. 5 Bowling-green, N. Y.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

Sail WEDNESDAYS, from Pier No. 4 North River.

The elegant and favorite side-wheel steamships COLUMBIA, D. B. BARTON, Commander, Aug. 29; EAGLE, M. R. GREENE, Commander, Sept. 5; MORRO CASTLE, R. ADAMS, Commander, Sept. 12.

For freight or passage apply to GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents, 5 Bowling-green.

NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The New-York Mail Steamship Company's steamship MISSISSIPPI will leave on SATURDAY, Aug. 18, at 3 P. M., from the Company's pier, No. 46 North River.

For freight or passage apply to C. K. GARRISON, President, No. 10 Barclay-st.

SHIPPING.

PANAMA, NEW-ZEALAND AND AUSTRALIAN ROYAL MAIL COMPANY.

OPENING OF STEAM COMMUNICATION BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND AUSTRALASIA VIA PANAMA.

The service of the above Company will be commenced from Panama to Wellington, New-Zealand, on the 24th June, by the steamship RAKAIA, followed by the KAIKOURA on the 24th July.

Passengers and goods will be forwarded from Wellington to Auckland, Otago, Nelson, Canterbury, Sydney, Melbourne, and other parts of New-Zealand and Australia, by the Company's Inter-Colonial steamers.

Arrangements are in progress for the conveyance of passengers and goods, from New-York, at through fares and dates to all the principal ports in the Australasian Colonies.

The opening voyages of the Company's ships in conjunction with those of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company will be as follows:

OUTWARD.
From New-York, June 11.
From Panama, June 24.
From Wellington, N. Z., July 21.
Arriving at Sydney, July 29.

TIME.
From New-York to Wellington, 40 days.
From Panama to Wellington, 28 days.
To Sydney or Melbourne, 8 days additional.

HOMEWARD.
From Sydney, 31st May or June 1.
From Wellington, N. Z., June 8.
From Colon, (Aspinwall,) July 12.
Arriving at New-York, July 20.

TIME.
Wellington to New-York, 42 days.
Wellington to Panama, 28 days.
From Sydney or Melbourne, 8 days additional.

The service will be continued monthly in unison with the foregoing dates.

Particulars of fares and freight on application to Pacific Mail Steamship Company, Office No. 59 Wall-st., New-York, or CHAS. W. WEST, Agent, No. 23 William-st., New-York.

WM. G. SEALY, Agent, Panama.

NEW-YORK, May 23, 1866.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S

THROUGH LINE

TO CALIFORNIA,

CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL, VIA PANAMA RAILROAD.

Steamers leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock, noon, as follows:

AUGUST 1.—NORTHERN LIGHT, Capt. GRAY, connecting with GOLDEN AGE, Capt. LAPIDGE.

AUGUST 11.—ARIZONA, Capt. MAURY, connecting with CONSTITUTION, Capt. FARNSWORTH.

AUGUST 21.—HENRY CHAUNCEY, Capt. GRAY, connecting with COLORADO, Capt. WATKINS.

All departures touch at Acapulco; those of 1st and 21st connect at Panama with steamers for South Pacific ports; 1st and 11th for Central American Ports, and those of 1st touch at Manzanillo.

Departure of 11th each month connects with the new steam line from Panama to Australia and New-Zealand.

Steamer of Dec. 11, 1866, will connect with the first steamer of the Company's China Line, leaving San Francisco Jan. 1, 1867, for Hong Kong.

100 pounds baggage allowed each adult. Medicines and attendance free.

For passage tickets and all further information apply at the office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st., North River, New-York. S. K. HOLMAN, Agent.

OPPOSITION LINE.

TO CALIFORNIA via NICARAGUA, ON THE TWENTIETH OF EACH MONTH.

THE NORTH AMERICAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY Will dispatch the fast and elegant steamship SANTIAGO DE CUBA, JERRY W. SMITH, Commander, On MONDAY, Aug. 20, at noon.

From Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st.

REDUCED RATES OF PASSAGE.

First-class,	Second-class,	Third-class,
$175 to $200.	$125.	$65.

In currency.

THROUGH TO SAN FRANCISCO.
REDUCED RATES OF FREIGHT.

Measurement Goods,	Weight Goods,
$1 35@$1 50 per cubic foot.	2½@3 cents per pound.

Payable in San Francisco.

All the freight taken is "FAST" freight.

Shippers of light goods and packages of convenient size are invited to avail themselves of this opportunity to ship FAST FREIGHT AT LOWER RATES THAN SLOW FREIGHT IS TAKEN BY THE PANAMA ROUTE.

For engagements of passage and freight, apply at No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren-st.

D. H. CARRINGTON, Agent.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST,

BY THE REGULAR U. S. MAIL LINE.

One of the favorite and elegant steamers, QUAKER CITY, SARAGOSSA, ANDALUSIA, GRENADA, will leave Pier 14 East River, near the foot of Wall-st., EVERY SATURDAY, AT 3 P. M.

Through bills of lading for freight will be signed at the Pier, in connection with the South Carolina Railroad, to all connecting points.

AND PASSAGE TICKETS GIVEN TO

Columbia	$27 00	West Point	$38 00
Augusta	27 00	Montgomery	41 00
Atlanta	34 00	Mobile	51 95

and New Orleans, $55,

which includes all charges except meals on railroads.

For freight or passage, or any information, apply to ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.

THE PEOPLE' MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S favorite and elegant steamships EMILY B. SOUDER, Commander R. W. LOCKWOOD, and MONEKA, Commander C. P. MARSHMAN, will leave Pier No. 36 North River, foot of North Moore-st., every THURSDAY, at 3 P. M.

Steamer MONEKA, will leave THURSDAY, Aug. 16, at 3 P. M.

Through bills of lading for freights will be signed at the pier, in connection with the South Carolina Railroad, to all connecting points.

AND PASSAGE TICKETS GIVEN TO

Columbia	$27 00	West Point	$38 00
Augusta	27 00	Montgomery	41 00
Atlanta	34 00	Mobile	51 95

and New-Orleans $55,

which includes all charges except meals on railroad.

For freight or passage, or any information, apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.

BOSTON AND CHARLESTON STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

The new A 1 Steamship THEODORE D. WAGNER, Capt. RODNEY BAXTER.

At Comey's Wharf, Boston, receiving freight, will leave for Charleston, S. C., on SATURDAY, Aug. 18, at 3 o'clock P. M.

Freight received until 12 o'clock on the day of sailing.

For freight or passage apply to DANIEL LEWIS & CO., No. 9 Merchants' Row, Boston, or to HENRY T. HOLMES, at the wharf.

Goods received in store at wharf at all times.

A. J. SALINAS, agent at Charleston, S. C., who will forward all consignments.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.

REGULAR UNITED STATES MAIL LINE OF FIRST-CLASS STEAMSHIPS.

The A 1. steamship SARAGOSSA, M. B. CROWELL, Master, is now receiving freight and will be dispatched on SATURDAY, Aug. 18, at 3 o'clock, from Pier No. 14 East River. Elegant accommodations for passengers.

ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

FOR NORFOLK, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.

The new and elegant SIDE-WHEEL steamships HATTERAS, Capt. S. ALEXANDER, every SATURDAY, at 12 M.

ALBEMARLE, Capt. H. A. BOURNE, every WEDNESDAY, at 12 M.

FROM PIER NO. 36 NORTH RIVER.

For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations. Apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR RICHMOND NORFOLK AND CITY POINT.

The OLD LINE, from Pier No. 21, North River.

NIAGARA, Capt. COUCH, EVERY SATURDAY, at 3 P. M.
SARATOGA, Capt. KING, EVERY WEDNESDAY, at 3 P. M.

G. HEINEKEN & PALMORE, No. 115 Broadway, Agents New-York and Virginia Steamship Co.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

ATLANTIC COAST MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S NEW AND SPLENDID SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIPS,

HERMAN LIVINGSTON..........Capt. J. B. BAKER.
GEN. BARNES.......................Capt. T. H. MORTON.

Every THURSDAY from Pier No. 36, North River, foot of North Moore-street, giving through bills lading and passenger tickets to

Augusta	$27	Eufaula	$35	Montgomery	$41 00
Macon	31	Albany	$35	Mobile	51 95
Columbus	35	Atlanta	34	New-Orleans	55 00

which includes all charges except meals on Railroads.

Two passenger trains leave Savannah daily.

GENERAL BARNES leaves THURSDAY, Aug. 16, at 3 P. M.

Bills lading signed on the Pier in connection with the Georgia Central Railroad to all points on that road and its connections South and West.

Freight received daily; through rates furnished.

For freight or passage, with unsurpassed accommodations, apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR SAVANNAH, GEORGIA, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST,

BY THE EMPIRE LINE OF SIDEWHEEL STEAMERS TO SAVANNAH.

EVERY SATURDAY from Pier No. 13, North River.

New arrangements, commencing Aug. 1, 1866.

Passage tickets issued through to

Augusta	$27 00	Montgomery	$41 00
Macon	31 00	Atlanta	34 00
Columbus	35 00	Mobile	51 95
Albany	35 00	New-Orleans	55 00
Eufaula	35 00		

Every charge included except meals on the railroads.

Steamers land passengers in Savannah on Tuesdays.

Two passenger trains leave Savannah daily.

Bills of lading given for through freight.

SAN SALVADOR sails SATURDAY, Aug. 18, at 3 P. M.

ALABAMA sails SATURDAY, Aug. 25, at 3 P. M.

Freight received daily and bills of lading signed on the wharf.

For Freight or Passage apply to GARRISON & ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-Green.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

Atlantic Coast Mail Steamship Company's new and elegant side-wheel steamship RALEIGH, Capt. G. M. WALKER, will be dispatched for the above port on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 22, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 36 North River.

For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The new and first-class steamship GEO. CROMWELL, Capt. E. E. VAILL, will leave Pier No. 9 North River, on SATURDAY, Aug. 18, at 3 P. M. For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

REGULAR LINE

FOR GALVESTON, TEXAS,

DIRECT.

The first-class Steamship PERIT, W. H. GARDINER, Commander, will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on SATURDAY, Aug. 18, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely for Galveston direct.

For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 262 Broadway.

STOVES, RANGES, &C.

BRAMHALL, DEANE & CO., MANUFACTURERS of the improved EMPIRE GAS-BURNERS, all sizes, Nos. 247 and 249 Water-st., and No. 268 Canal-st. (near Broadway.)

STEAMBOATS.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

LONG BRANCH AND SEASHORE RAILROAD.

The new and commodious steamer, WILLIAM COOK, Capt. L. F. FRAZEE, will leave the south side of the Pier at the foot of Barclay-st., daily, Sundays excepted, at 10 A. M. and 4 P. M., and Pier No. 1 North River, at 4:15 P. M.

Returning the Baggage and Way Line, will leave Long Branch at 7:10 A. M., 7:30 A. M. express, and 1 P. M. express, 7:10 A. M. and 1 P. M., stopping at Atlanticville, Jumping Point, and Highland Stations.

The express train will leave at 7:30 A. M., and go through without stopping. The 7:30 A. M. train from Long Branch, and the 4 P. M. line from New-York connect with stages for Deal, Shark River and Squan. No baggage received on the boat at Pier No. 1.

Baggage delivered in any part of the City.

M. PAUL, Superintendent.

THE OLD LINE

FOR ORIENT POINT, ORIENT, GREENPORT AND SAG HARBOR.

The new and elegant steamer ARTISAN, Capt. G. C. GIBBS, leaves Pier No. 43, (foot of Rutgers-st.,) East River, for the above places, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 5 o'clock P. M. Returning, leaves Sag Harbor MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 4 o'clock P. M. Passengers by this line will be forwarded to Bridgehampton, East Hampton and Southampton free of charge. Staterooms can be engaged in advance upon application to the clerk on board, or to WILLIAMS BROTHERS, No. 5 Beekman-st.

FOR PROVIDENCE DIRECT.

The side-wheel steamer ESCORT, Capt. J. K. PEARCE, will leave Pier No. 35, North River, for Providence, every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 5 o'clock P. M.

For freight or passage apply on board, or to ERSKINE PHILLIPS, No. 216 Franklin-st.

SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH—Sandy Hook Highlands, Port Washington, Mount's and Brown's Dock, Fairhaven and Red Bank. Fare 25 cents. The new and splendid steamer NELLY WHITE, Capt. WM. F. CONOVER, having passenger accommodations and speed superior to any boat ever on this route, will leave the short pier, foot of Barclay-st., in place of steamer META, as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Wednesday, Aug. 15, 8 A. M.	Wednesday, 15, 11½ A. M.
Thursday, Aug. 16, 8 A. M.	Thursday, Aug. 16, 11½ A. M.
Friday, Aug. 17, 8 A. M.	Friday, Aug. 17, 12 M.
Saturday, Aug. 18, 10 A. M.	Saturday, Aug. 18, 1½ P. M.

AUGUST, 1866.—SHREWSBURY, LONG Branch, Sandy Hook, Highlands, Port Washington, Mount's and Brown's Dock, Fairhaven and Red Bank. Fare 10 cents, (except on Sundays,) which will be 25 cents. The new and fast steamboat SEA BIRD, Capt. H. B. PARKER, having been built expressly for this route, will leave pier foot of Chambers-st., as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.			LEAVE RED BANK.		
Tuesday,	14,	7 A. M.	Tuesday,	14,	10½ A. M.
Wednesday,	15,	7½ A. M.	Wednesday,	15,	11 A. M.
Thursday,	16,	8 A. M.	Thursday,	16,	11½ A. M.
Friday,	17,	8 A. M.	Friday,	17,	12 M.
Saturday,	18,	10 A. M.			

Ample accommodations for horses and wagons.

DAY LINE STEAMBOATS.—C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW will leave Desbrosses-st. daily at 7:45 A. M., and 34th-st. at 8 A. M., for Albany and Troy. Landing at Yonkers, Cozzens, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Bristol, Catskill and Hudson. A light-draft steamboat will on arrival at Albany carry passengers and baggage to Troy, making close connections with the New-York Central Railroad. No freight, horses or carriages received.

OYSTER BAY, HUNTINGTON AND NORTHPORT.—The fast and commodious steamer D. R. MARTIN leaves Pier No. 26 East River at 3:45 and 37th-st. (East River) at 3:55 P. M. daily for the above-named places. Returning, reaches the City at 9:20 A. M. No freight received and delivered at 37th-st. No freight taken on Saturdays, nor on any other day after 3 P. M.

SUNDAY MORNING BOAT FOR NEWBURGH.—Steamer THOMAS COLLYER leaves foot of Chambers-st. every SUNDAY MORNING at 7½ A. M.; 34th-st. at 7¾; landing at Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Irvington, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Cozzens', Cold Spring and Cornwall. Returning, leaves Newburgh at 1½ P. M., arriving in New-York at 6 P. M.

STEAMER THOMAS COLLYER FOR West Point and Newburgh. Cars of the Grand and 42d-st. line, via 14th, 22d, and 34th sts., will leave Grand-st. Ferry every SUNDAY morning at 6:55 A. M., arriving at 34th-st. in time to take the steamer at 34th-st., North River, for Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs Ferry, Irvington, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Cozzens, Cold Spring and Cornwall.

FOR NORWALK DIRECT—CONNECTING with the Danbury Railroad. The new swift steamboat NEVERSINK leaves Pier No. 37 East River (foot of Market-st.) EVERY AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock. Returning, leaves Norwalk at 7:45 A. M., on arrival of railroad trains. Through in three hours. Fare 75 cents; excursion tickets $1 25.

DAY BOAT FOR POUGHKEEPSIE.—On and after THURSDAY, May 31, the steamboat ARMENIA will leave Desbrosses-st. at 9 A. M., and 34th-st. at 9½, landing at Yonkers, Grassy Point, Cozzens', West Point, Cold Spring, Cornwall, Newburgh, New-Hamburgh and Milton. Returning, leave Poughkeepsie at 2 P. M.

FOR SAUGERTIES—LANDING AT RHINEbeck, Barrytown and Tivoli. The steamer ANSONIA will leave foot of Beach-st. every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 5 P. M. Returning leaves Saugerties every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 5 P. M. Conveyances to be had from the landing to the Catskill Mountain House.

FOR NEWBURGH, WEST POINT, Poughkeepsie, Rondout and Kingston, landing at Cozzens' Dock, Cornwall, New-Hamburgh and Milton.—The steamer MARY POWELL leaves Desbrosses-st. EVERY AFTERNOON, at 3½ o'clock.

FOR PORT JEFFERSON AND STONY BROOK, L. I.—Steamer PIONEER, from Pier No. 43 (foot of Rutgers-st.,) TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND WHITE MOUNTAINS—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

FOR SALE—STEAMER HENRY BURDEN, IN good order; 268 tons burden; beam engine, furniture and tackle complete. Apply to WM. W. WALLACE, No. 121 Washington-st.

RAILROADS.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.

CHANGE OF TIME.

On and after MONDAY, Aug. 6, 1866, the trains and boats of this Company will leave as follows:

Steamer JESSE HOYT will leave Pier No. 32 North River, foot of Duane-street, at 10:45 A. M., connecting with Express train for Red Bank, Long Branch, Farmingdale, Point Pleasant, Bricksburgh, Manchester, Toms River, Woodmansie, Barnegat, Shamong, Tuckerton, Atsion, Jackson and Philadelphia, and all stations on the Camden and Atlantic Railroad.

At 4 P. M., from Pier No. 32 North River and 4:15 P. M., from Pier No. 3 North River, connecting with trains for above points and Philadelphia, and Express train for Long Branch. Fare to Long Branch, on this train only, 25 cents.

Fare to Philadelphia on all trains, $2.

The freight boat leaves at 5:30 P. M. for all points on the line and Philadelphia.

RETURNING TRAINS LEAVE PHILADELPHIA:

Express at 9 A. M., from foot of Vine-street.; fare to New-York, $2.

Way Mail and Express at 2:40 A. M. from Camden, arriving at New-York at 9:30 A. M., and stopping at Pier No. 3 North River.

Freight at 5:15 P. M., arriving at New-York at 4 A. M. next morning.

All baggage must be delivered in New-York at Pier No. 32, as none will be received at Pier No. 3.

WM. N. CLAYTON, Supt.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.—On and after MONDAY, May 14, 1866, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:

7:45 A. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars, and connecting at Troy with trains for Rutland, Burlington and Montreal.

10 A. M. Mail train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for North.

11 A. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, etc.; at Albany with trains for West, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga Springs, Rutland, Burlington and Montreal.

4 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with trains for West, and at Troy with trains for Montreal, with sleeping-car attached.

5 P. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with Western Road for Lebanon Springs and Pittsfield; at Albany with trains for West, and at Troy with trains for Rutland, Burlington and Montreal.

7 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, and through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars. Also sleeping-car every day excepting Saturdays attached from New-York through to Ogdensburgh without change, via Rome, W. and O. Railroad. This train will run on Sundays. Connection for Troy will be made at East Albany.

11 P. M. Train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-car attached, arriving at Albany and Troy in the morning, and connecting with trains for North and West.

WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., Pavonia Ferry:

7:45 A. M.—Day Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.
8:30 A. M.—Way Train daily to Otisville.
10 A. M.—Express Mail, Buffalo, Salamanca and West.
3 P. M.—Way Train, for Middletown.
4:30 P. M.—Way, for Port Jervis, Newburgh, Warwick.
5:30 P. M.—Night Express, Buffalo, Salamanca and Dunkirk.
7 P. M.—Lightning Express, daily, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.
8 P. M.—Emigrant Train, daily, for the West.

Express trains run in direct connection with all Southern and Western lines.

W. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent. H. RIDDLE, Gen'l Su't.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT, FROM AUG. 13, 1866.

Leave James-slip, New-York:

8 A. M., for Greenport and way stations.
10:30 A. M., for Syosset and way stations.
3:30 P. M., Greenport Express train.
4:00 P. M., for Syosset and way stations.
5:30 P. M., for North Islip and way stations, and on Saturday nights to Yaphank.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5:00 and 9:12 A. M. and 1:15, 4:22, 5:23 and 6:25 P. M. Saturdays only at 11:15 P. M. The 9:12, 4:22, and 6:25 run through to Monsey.

THOMAS W. DEMAREST, Superintendent.

COAL.

WILKESBARRE COAL

FOR SALE BY THE WILKESBARRE COAL AND IRON COMPANY, at Jersey City, Elizabethport or New-York.

For terms apply at the office of the Company, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A YOUNG GENTLEMAN, WITH LONG experience in the produce commission (Western and Southern) business in this City, and small capital, desires a connection with a party with liberal means. Principals only address E. M., Post-office Box No. 2,370.

WANTED—A PARTNER WITH A CAPITAL, from $5,000 to $10,000, to manufacture one of the best and good paying articles; no opposition; has two separate patents to cover the improvements. Address M. P., Box No. 109 *Times* Office.

WANTED—IN A CASH AND PLEASANT BUSINESS, all established, a partner with $2,000; the merchant is too old to give that attention required, and desires a younger associate. J. B. KEYES, 190 Pearl-st.

A WRITER OF LONG EXPERIENCE for the City Press would like to purchase an interest in a city or country newspaper. Address B., Box No. 128 *Times* Office.

A N OIL REFINERY FOR SALE—IN GOOD running order. Apply to MATTHEW ANDERSON, No. 128 Maiden-lane, New-York.

DRUG-STORE—LARGE, WELL FITTED UP and stocked for sale cheap. Apply to BECKWITH & CO., No. 252 Greenwich-st.

INSTRUCTION.

MRS. WILLIAMES'

English and French Boarding and Day School, No. 26 West 39th-st., will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 20.

MRS. MACAULAY'S

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, NOS. 251 and 253 MADISON-AV., WILL REOPEN ON WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 20.

Mrs. M. will be in town from Sept. 4 until that time. Address by letter as above.

MISS BRACE'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH Boarding and Day School for young ladies will reopen Sept. 13, 1866, at Nos. 38 and 40 Elm-st., New-Haven, Conn. Letters addressed as above will meet with prompt attention.

MISS ARMSTRONG'S

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, at No. 32 East 21st-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 20. Miss ARMSTRONG will be at home on and after Sept. 1. Letters addressed as above will meet with prompt attention.

MISS HAINES AND MADEMOISELLE de JANON,

Respectfully inform their friends and the public, that their English and French School for Young Ladies and Children, No. 10 GRAMERCY PARK, (East 20th-st.,) will reopen on THURSDAY, SEPT. 20.

All applications, either personally, or by letter, may be made at No. 10 Gramercy Park.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE LAW SCHOOL.

The ninth annual term of this institution commences at the Law School Buildings, at No. 37 Lafayette-place, New-York, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 3, next, and continues until May 15, 1867. Graduates are admitted to the New-York Bar without further examination.

For catalogues or other information, address, at No. 37 Lafayette-place, New-York, THEODORE W. DWIGHT, Warden of Columbia College Law School.

YOUNG LADIES' COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.

WATERBURY, CONN.

The Fall term commences Sept. 12. Full corps of eighteen teachers and lecturers. Limited number of boarders. A thorough school and a pleasant home.

Rev. R. G. WILLIAMS, Principal.

MRS. LEVERETT'S

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 32 West 18th-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 20. Application may be made personally or by letter to MRS. LEVERETT, at the above address.

MORRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE,

MORRISTOWN, N. J.,

Offers to a small and select number of pupils the highest educational advantages, both solid and ornamental, and superior home accommodations.

Term opens Sept. 18.

C. G. HAZELTINE, Principal.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE.

Superior advantages in English, classics, sciences, commercial, French, German, piano music and painting. Lewis' gymnastics for ladies, and military drill for gents. Eighteen instructors. Term opens Sept. 10.

Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Principal, Claverack, Columbia County, N. Y.

RUTGERS FEMALE INSTITUTE,

Nos. 487 and 489 5th-av., New-York, BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.

The 110th Academic term will commence WEDNESDAY, Sept. 19th. Circulars obtained at the Institute. Letters promptly answered. H. M. PIERCE, Pres't.

MRS. BLIGH'S

ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL

For Young Ladies, No. 43 West 17th-st., will reopen on the 2 th of September. All letters will have prompt attention. Circulars may be had at the school.

SEWARD INSTITUTE,

FEMALE DEPARTMENT.

FLORIDA, ORANGE COUNTY, N. Y.

The annual session will commence Sept. 10. For circulars address MARY E. HOTCHKISS, Principal.

MISS HAVENS,

NO. 259 MADISON-AV.,

will resume her French and English Boarding and Day School for young ladies Sept. 20. Applications addressed as above will receive her immediate attention.

CIVIL AND MINING ENGINEERING,

At the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, N. Y. The next annual session begins Sept. 12. For the new Annual Register, containing full information, apply to Prof. CHARLES DROWNE, Director, Troy, N. Y.

YOUNG LADIES' SCHOOL,

GOSHEN, ORANGE CO., N. Y. The Fall term of this school will reopen Sept. 10. For references, terms, &c., please address the Principal, Mrs. M. L. READ.

YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE

Will reopen Sept. 1, 1866.

For circulars address BENJAMIN MASON, Yonkers, N. Y.

FEMALE COLLEGE,

BORDENTOWN, NEW-JERSEY.

The Fall term commences Sept. 18. For catalogues, containing terms, &c., address Rev. JOHN H. BRAKELEY, A. M., President.

MR. VAN NORMAN'S

French and English Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 5 West 38th-st., New-York, (Murray Hill,) reopens Sept. 20. Address as above.

MME. C. MEARS, No. 224 Madison-av.,

Will reopen her FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School Sept. 20.

Mme. C. M. will be at home after Sept. 10 to receive personal applications. All previous to that date by mail.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH SELECT PROTESTANT SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.—Mlle. ROSTAN, having entirely recovered her health, will reopen her school on TUESDAY, the 2d of October next. Mlle. Rostan spent most of the past year in making herself thoroughly acquainted with the improvements lately introduced in the present system of education in Europe; making large additions to her library, securing valuable apparatus, &c. She therefore returns, not only with renewed health, but, as she trusts, with increased abilities to secure the advancement of her pupils.

The course of instruction, thorough and comprehensive, is designed to combine a finished English education with the practical knowledge of the French and other modern languages. Special advantages will also be enjoyed in Music, Drawing and Painting, and classes, under the best teachers, will be formed at once on the plan adopted in Paris in the "Conservatoire" and the "Ecole des Beaux Arts."

A limited number of young ladies will be received in the family and welcomed to share in all the comforts and privileges of a pleasant home.

The location, one of the most desirable in the City, will be made known the 1st of September, when Mlle. Rostan will be home to receive applications personally; till then, all letters to be addressed to Miss L. F. ROSTAN, Box No. 4,165 General Post-office, New-York City. Circulars sent if desired.

MAPLEWOOD INSTITUTE, PITTSFIELD, Mass., commences its 26th academic year Sept. 20, 1866. In its spacious gymnasium, in the beauty of its location and grounds, and in the excellence of its corps of instruction in the various departments of education, it affords facilities never surpassed by itself, and equal, as it claims, to those of any other institution. Address Rev. C. V. SPEAR, the Principal, for circulars.

UNION HALL ACADEMY AND MILITARY BOARDING-SCHOOL, WITH GYMNASIUM, JAMAICA, L. I.—D. O. QUINBY, A. M., Principal.—The seventy-fifth year of this time-honored Institution will commence Sept. 11, with full corps of thorough and experienced teachers.

Catalogues, with full particulars and references, at ALLIGER'S, No. 67 Wall-st.

CENTRAL PARK FRENCH INSTITUTE, corner of Broadway and 93d-st., New-York—Prof. E. FEZANDIE, Director. Day and boarding scholars. Day scholars taken to school and home in an omnibus. Complete English, French and classical instruction, on the plan of the French Lycées. Circulars at CHRISTERN'S, No. 863 Broadway.

A YOUNG LADY, COMPETENT TO IN-struct in the English branches—French and Latin, if desired—would like a position to teach, either in a private family or a select school; has had experience, and can furnish satisfactory references. May be addressed in care of E. K. B., No. 694 Broadway, N. Y.

LADIES' COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, BALLSTON SPRINGS, SARATOGA COUNTY, NEW-YORK.—REV. D. W. SMITH, A. M., PRINCIPAL.—The Seventeenth annual session of this popular institution will commence Sept. 6. For circulars address the principal.

BALLSTON SPA ACADEMY, SARATOGA COUNTY, N.Y.—A select commercial and classical family boarding-school for boys. Expense, $60 per quarter. Pupils are taken into the family of the Principal. Next term begins MONDAY, Sept. 10. Address Rev. JAMES GILMOUR, A. M.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, NYACK, ON THE HUDSON, N. Y.—The Fall Term will commence on the 6th of September. For admission or circulars, with full particulars, address Rev. L. D. MANSFIELD.

MISS A. VAN WAGENEN'S BOARDING and DAY SCHOOL for YOUNG LADIES, at No. 8 East 37th-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 20. Address, as above, during the vacation.

MOHEGAN LAKE SCHOOL, FOUR miles from Peekskill, N. Y., opens Sept. 4. Associate Principals, CHARLES D. MORRIS, M. A., and Rev. A. P. MORRIS, M. A., of Oxford, England. For circulars, address C. D. MORRIS, Peekskill, N. Y.

MRS. GERRARD'S FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 46 Lexington-av., will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 17. Applications may be made and circulars obtained at the above address.

MOUNTAIN INSTITUTE, HAVERSTRAW, N. Y.—A family boarding school for 15 pupils; location healthy and beautiful. Terms moderate. Opens Sept. 3. LAVALETTE WILSON, A. M., Principal.

NEWBURGH, N. Y.—THE FALL TERM OF Miss H. M. PARKHURST'S Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies will commence on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 19.

TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—MRS. C. W. HORTON having removed to Tarrytown, will reopen her French and English Boarding and Day School for young ladies Sept. 19. For admission or circulars address as above.

THE MISSES HOWLANDS' ENGLISH and French boarding and day school, for young ladies and children, No. 22 East 35th-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 20. Address as above.

MILITARY, CLASSICAL AND COMMERCIAL Academy, Nyack, Rockland County, New-York, reopens Sept. 4. For Circular address C. RUTHERFORD, A. M., Principal.

MISS MEEKER'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 32 West 40th-st., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 17.

MRS. H. L. PORTER'S BOARDING AND Day School, at White Plains, Westchester County, New-York. Term begins Sept. 5.

MR. E. A. GIBBENS WILL REOPEN his school for boys Sept. 10, at the Howard Rooms, corner of 42d-st. and 6th-av.

NEWBURGH INSTITUTE—A FAMILY Boarding School for boys; commences Sept. 17. For circulars, address HENRY W. SIGLAR, Newburgh, N. Y.

THE CHILTON HILL BOARDING SCHOOL for boys, Elizabeth, N. J. will reopen Sept. 3. J. YOUNG, Principal.

MISS BEAN'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—No. 53 West 42d-st.—Will reopen Sept. 20.

SPECIAL CARE, WITH APPROPRIATE instruction, for six boys, in the family of Rev. JAMES TUFTS, Monson, Mass.

INSTRUCTION.

COLUMBIA GRAMMAR SCHOOL,

Nos. 327 and 329 4th-av.,

for boarding and day scholars, reopens MONDAY, Sept. 10. Includes classical, commercial and preparatory departments. Circulars may be obtained at the school or book-stores.

Principal—Rev. GEORGE W. BACON, M. D., LL. B.
Vice-Principal—RICHARD S. BACON, M. D., LL. B.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 11 West 36th-st., near 5th-av., will reopen the 20th September. Applications may be made and circulars obtained at the above address.

ERASMUS HALL, FLATBUSH, L. I., will reopen on Monday, Sept. 3. For circulars, &c. address the Principal, E. T. MACK, A. M.

MISSES GALES'

MURRAY HILL SEMINARY, No. 115 East 39th-st., near Lexington-av., will reopen Sept. 10. The number of boarding pupils limited to eight, thus insuring the comforts, discipline and culture of home, with every educational advantage. Girls only received of the age of 12 years or under.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS SEMINARY.

The Fall term of this institution for young ladies will commence Sept. 17.

For board or tuition apply at No. 88 Montague-st. Brooklyn, N. Y., or by note to CHARLES E. WEST, Principal.

PARKER ACADEMY.

A FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS, Woodbury, Litchfield County, Conn.

For circular address Rev. ALONZO NORTON LEWIS, A. M., Principal.

GARDNER INSTITUTE.

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL

For young ladies, No. 34 West 32d-st., reopens Sept. 18. Circulars obtained at the Institute. Mr. and Mrs. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

MRS. HENRY SIMONS,

NOS. 173 AND 175 WEST 39TH-ST.

English, French, German and Hebrew Day and Boarding School for young ladies. Will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 4.

ELOCUTION.

MRS. GEORGE VANDENHOFF will receive private pupils, and will resume her instruction in schools in New-York and its vicinity early in October. Address Elizabeth, N. J.

ACADEMY OF THE SACRED HEART.

Studies will be resumed at the Academy of Sacred Heart, Manhattanville, WEDNESDAY, Sept. 5.

MRS. WILLIS IS PREPARED TO RE-CEIVE a few additional pupils in her home school at Idlewild.

Address Mrs. N. P. WILLIS, Moodna, Orange County, New-York.

A FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, AT NO. 1½ REMSEN-ST., BROOKLYN.—THE DAY DEPARTMENT under the care of Misses HARRISON and RANNEY, the BOARDING DEPARTMENT under the care of Mrs. B. B. NEWTON, will reopen Sept. 17. A pleasant home and a complete and thorough course of study make this a desirable and profitable school. For boarding pupils, address Mrs. B. B. NEWTON, at St. Albans, Vt., until Sept. 5.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY—THE BUSINESS College of BRYANT, STRATTON & PACKARD, No. 937 Broadway, is open daily from 9 to 3 for the instruction of young men in all branches of a business education. As the rates of tuition will be increased on the 1st of September, now is the favorable time to enter. Call or send for circular.

S. S. PACKARD, Principal.

THE RIVERDALE INSTITUTE—A COLlegiate school for young ladies at Riverdale, on the Hudson, will reopen on WEDNESDAY, 19th September. Address the Rector, Rev. EDWARD M. PECKE, Riverdale, Westchester County, N. Y. Circulars may be had in New-York of Saml. D. Babcock, No. 14 Broad-st., or of Henry F. Spaulding, 58 Park-place.

BEDFORD FEMALE INSTITUTE— Westchester County, N. Y., a family boarding-school for girls of all ages, in charge of Mr. and Mrs. R. BOLTON, reopens WEDNESDAY, Sept. 26. Terms, $250 per year. Location elevated and very healthy. Circulars had of Mr. John H. Brennen, Union Bank, No. 24 Wall-st., or address Principal.

MISS MACKIE'S SEMINARY, NEW-BURGH, N. Y., will open on Wednesday, Sept. 12. For circulars, terms, &c., address Miss E. J. MACKIE, Astoria, L. I., until Sept. 5.

MRS. JOHN LORD WOULD RESPECTFULLY inform her friends and the public, that her English and French Family School will reopen Sept. 20. For circulars apply to Mrs. LORD, Stamford, Conn.

POUGHKEEPSIE (N. Y.) MILITARY IN-STITUTE.—A Classical and Commercial School for boys of all ages. Fall term opens Sept. 5. Address C. B. WARRING, A. M. Principal and Proprietor.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S SCHOOL—NO. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 17. Circulars at the bookstore of Mitchell & Seixas, No. 911 Broadway, and at the school.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S FRENCH and English Boarding and Day School, No. 17 West 38th-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 20. Letters directed as above will be promptly answered.

NO. 177 WEST 37TH-ST.—THE MISSES PALACHE will reopen their French and English Boarding and Day School on the 12th September.

BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS, AT ES-SEX, Conn.; Fall Term commences September 5. Address M. A. CUMMINGS, Principal, for Catalogues.

POUGHKEEPSIE FEMALE COLLE-GIATE INSTITUTE reopens Sept. 12: Rev. C. D. RICE, Principal.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL— White Plains, N. Y., 23 miles from the City. Year commences Sept. 4. Principal, O. R. WILLIS, A. M.

MOUNTAIN-VIEW SEMINARY, FISH-kill-on-Hudson, reopens Sept. 10. For circulars address G. H. CARSWELL, Principal.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG Ladies, Bridgeport, Conn. For circulars, address the Principal, Miss EMILY NELSON.

MISS AIKEN'S SEMINARY FOR YOUNG ladies, Stamford, Conn., reopens Sept. 13.

MISS BULKLEY'S SEMINARY, TARRY-town, N. Y., will reopen on Thursday, Sept. 6, 1866.

WANTED—BY A MIDDLE-AGED LADY, HAV-ing excellent references, a situation as matron in a young ladies' school. Address Mrs. B., South Egremont, Mass.

TEACHERS.

SELECT PRIVATE EDUCATION FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN.

"THE SERAPEIUM," No. 898 Broadway, C. WHARTON CLIFTON, A. B., Director.

TEACHERS WHO SEEK POSITIONS should have "Amer. School Institute's" *Application Form.* Autumn demand is good; early application desirable. Wanted, specially, teachers for classics, military tactics and French. Principals and school officers who need reliable teachers should send full particulars. J. W. SCHERMERHORN, A. M., Actuary, No. 430 Broome-st.

DESIRABLE OPENINGS FOR TEACH-ERS—$160 to $2,500—Pupils introduced to seminaries, $150 to $500. Correspondents wanted in every State and town, to facilitate introductions—$15 for each available report for the National Teachers' Institute and American Educational Union.

RICE & ANDREWS, No. 532 Broadway, N. Y.

A LADY, COMPETENT BY EXPERI-ENCE and from education to teach all the English branches, and the rudiments of Latin, French and German, desires a position as resident governess. References exchanged. Address X., Box No. 109 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY OF THOR-ough education and experience in teaching, a situation as assistant in a Seminary or Academy; will teach English, Latin and Mathematics; good references given. Address H. C., Post-office, Amherst, Mass.

TEACHERS WANTED—TWO YOUNG MEN for common English, two principals, a lady for higher English, and one for common English branches; also two for vocal and piano music; wages liberal. N. H. CAMP, No. 5 Beekman-st., School Agent.

PRIVATE TUTOR—QUALIFIED TO TAKE entire charge of a pupil's education, including French and German, desires a situation; best references. Address A. D., Box No. 180 *Times* Office.

A GRADUATE OF A NEW-ENGLAND College wishes a place as teacher in a school or tutor in a family. For reference, &c., address C., Box No. 304 Hartford, Conn.

EXCURSIONS.

EXCURSION SEASON OF 1866.

TO TOURISTS AND TRAVELERS.

Excursion tickets, at reduced rates, from New-York, via Niagara Falls, Lake Ontario, River St. Lawrence (passing Thousand Islands and Rapids of St. Lawrence by daylight,) to Montreal, Quebec, River Saguenay, White Mountains, Portland, Boston, Lake Memphremagog, Lake Champlain, Lake George, Saratoga Springs, Newport, and return to New-York.

For particulars of routes, rates of fare, tickets and all information, apply at the office of the Grand Trunk Railroad and Royal Mail Line of steamers, No. 175 Broadway, New-York. E. P. BEACH, General Agent.

HEALTH AND PLEASURE.

NORTH SHORE STATEN ISLAND FERRY, leaves daily, from Pier No. 19, between Cortlandt and Dey sts., at 7, 9, 10½ A. M.; 12½, 2, 4, 5 and 7 P. M. Sunday arrangement at 8½, 10, 11½ A. M.; 1, 2½, 4, 6, 7½ P. M.

To charter for excursions, steamer HUGUENOT; also, to let for Sunday schools and picnics, Pomona Grove.

DAILY EXCURSIONS DOWN THE BAY.—Delightful Summer excursions by the favorite steamer JESSE HOYT, daily, (Sundays excepted,) from Pier No. 32, foot of Duane-st., North River, at 10:45 A.M., embracing a sail through the Narrows and Lower Bay past Forts Lafayette and Hamilton, &c., to Port Monmouth, returning to New-York, arriving at 2:30 P. M. Fare for the round trip 75 cents; children under 10 years of age half price. WM. N. CLAYTON, Sup't.

ARMY AND NAVY.

BOUNTIES AND PENSIONS—$100—$50.

Two new Pension laws giving increased pensions to soldiers who have lost one hand or one foot, and to widows and orphans $2 per month for each child under 16, have been passed by Congress; also, a new bounty law giving the relatives of deceased soldiers $100 more bounty.

I am now ready with new blanks to make application for the above pensions and bounties. The $100 and $50 bounty to soldiers cannot be applied for until the Secretary of War issues the proper forms and instructions—which will be about the 1st of September.

Accurate copies of all the above laws for sale for 25 cents, or 10 cents each. CHAS. NETTLETON, No. 411 Broadway, New-York City.

Refers, by special permission, to Hon. JOHN T. HOFFMAN, Mayor of New-York City.

AT SHELDON'S OLD OFFICE, NO. 7 Beekman-st., New-York, additional bounties to discharged soldiers, widows, &c., and all other Government claims collected as usual. Three months extra pay for officers.

ATTENTION!—THE FIRST THIRTY-EIGHT Regiments of N. Y. V. are now entitled to bounty; also widows of 3 and 9 months' volunteers. Call at Sheldon's Bounty Agency, No. 7 Beekman-st., New-York.

DRY GOODS.

R. H. MACY,

FANCY GOODS, DRY GOODS,
BEST QUALITY FRENCH KID GLOVES, &c.
FOURTEENTH STREET AND SIXTH-AVENUE.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S NEW AMERICAN MUSEUM,

Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.

COOLEST PLACE OF ENJOYMENT IN THE CITY.

TWO PANTOMIMES. TWO PANTOMIMES.

MR. G. L. FOX,
MISS KATE PENNOYER, MR. C. K. FOX,
THE GRAND PANTOMIME COMPANY.
EVERY AFTERNOON AT 2. EVENING AT 8,

The great Comic Pantomime entitled the RED GNOME!

WONDERFUL TRICKS, MYSTERIOUS TRANSFORMATIONS, AND GORGEOUS SCENIC EFFECTS.

DANCE by the Lilliputian Wonder, GEN. GRANT, Jr. MASTER ALLEY TURNER, INFANT DRUMMER.

To conclude with the Ballet-Pantomime of the FOUR LOVERS!

FULL OF MIRTH AND MERRIMENT.

Exhibited at all hours in the SPACIOUS CURIOSITY-HALLS!

A MAMMOTH FAT CHILD three years old, weighs 126 pounds.

THREE DWARFS, GLASSBLOWERS, CIRCASSIAN GIRL, LIVING BIRDS OF RAREST PLUMAGE, AFRICAN CROWNED CRANES, BLACK SWANS, THE AFRICAN VULTURE, THE ADJUTANT. ONE HUNDRED LIVING MONKEYS,

Just added, the largest collection of MONSTER SNAKES ever seen in America, consisting of African, North and South American serpents.

125 PORTRAITS OF N. A. INDIAN CHIEFS.

Cosmoramas, Learned Seal, Happy Family, Grand Aquaria, Wax Figures, Geological, Conchological and Numismatic Collections. Historical Relics. 100,000 other Curiosities.

Admission, 30 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.

WOOD'S THEATRE.

Admission, 50 cents.

THE HANLON BROTHERS, VERSATILE COMPANY, Will commence a brief season on MONDAY EVENING, Aug. 13, with their STAR TROUPE OF GYMNASTS, ACROBATS, DANCERS, PANTOMIMISTS, VOCALISTS, ETC., prominent in which are THE HANLON BROTHERS, THOMAS, EDWARD AND FREDERICK.

The Seigrist Family; Signorita Stella, the unapproachable tight-rope dancer; Master George, the Child Wonder, upon the trapeze; Signorita Gallati, premiere danseuse of the world; the celebrated Caron Family, Pantomimists from the Porto St. Martin Theatre, Paris; G. W. Smith, the renowned Ballet Master; Chas. E. Collins, the Happy Old Man and Versatile Comedian: the three Infant Prodigies, Tom, Dick and Harry, aged three, four and six years, together with a complete Corps de Ballet.

MATINEES EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY AFTERNOONS.

WALLACK'S, FRIDAY EVENING, AUG. 17, 1866, BENEFIT of MR. DAN BRYANT. BOX BOOK NOW OPEN.

FOX'S OLD BOWERY THEATRE.

MONDAY and EVERY NIGHT during the week. Engagement of the celebrated NICOLO. Protean Combination. The most wonderful Gymnastic Troupe in the world, assisted by a corps of Dancers, Vocalists and Comedians.

THEO. THOMAS' GARDEN CONCERTS,

AT TERRACE GARDEN.

3d-av., between 58th and 59th sts.,

THIS (THURSDAY) EVENING, AUG. 16, at 8 o'clock, THE SIXTY-SECOND OF THEO. THOMAS' BRILLIANTLY SUCCESSFUL POPULAR ORCHESTRAL GARDEN CONCERTS.

PROGRAMME FOR THIS EVENING:

1. March—"Avant"..Gungl
2. Overture, "Le Roi d'Yvetot"..........................Adam
3. Waltz, "Kroll's Ball Klaenge"........................Lumbye
4. Terzette and Finale, "Lucrezia Borgia"...........Donizetti
5. Overture, "Don Giovanni"............................Mozart
6. Zuz der Frauen, "Lohengrin".........................Wagner
7. Polka, "Bauern"..Strauss
8. Fantasia, "Dissolving Views"..........................Lumbye
9. Overture, "Fra Diavolo"..................................Auber
10. Romance, "L'Eclair"......................................Haley
11. Waltz, "Schoenbrunner"................................Lanner
12. Quadrille, "Ballo in Maschera"......................Strauss

ADMISSION 25 CENTS. NO POSTPONEMENT ON ACCOUNT OF THE WEATHER.

LAST ANNOUNCEMENT.

CAPITAL PRIZE!

THIRTY THOUSAND DOLLARS!

THE NORTH AMERICAN PRIZE CONCERT

Will positively be given at

WABASH-AVENUE RINK,

CHICAGO, ILL.,

AUGUST 22, 1866.

NO POSTPONEMENT,

NO POSTPONEMENT,

250,000 VALUABLE PRIZES,

VALUED AT $500,000,

Will be presented to ticket-holders, including

$100,000 IN GREENBACKS!

All Agents must make their returns at once. All Tickets sold must be paid for and registered by the 22d instant, or they will be cancelled.

All orders for Tickets, accompanied with cash, will positively be filled up to the 22d instant.

EVERY OTHER TICKET DRAWS A PRIZE.

TICKETS $1 EACH.

TICKETS $1 EACH.

Sent by mail on receipt of price and three cent stamp for return postage.

SPECIAL TERMS OR CLUB RATES:

5 Tickets to one address for	$4 50
10 Tickets to one address for	9 00
20 Tickets to one address for	17 50
30 Tickets to one address for	26 00
50 Tickets to one address for	43 00
100 Tickets to one address for	85 00

All communications must be addressed to

A. A. KELLEY & CO.,
No. 105 Randolph-st.,
Chicago, Ill.

MUSICAL.

THE WEBER PIANO-FORTE

is called the best instrument made by all the leading musicians of this City and elsewhere. It is pronounced by the National Piano-forte Association, after a trial in their rooms with the first manufactures of this country, eminently the *best Piano in America,* and used by the Conservatory of Music and other high music schools altogether, because of their immense power, equality, sweetness and brilliancy of tone, elastic touch and great durability. Warerooms No. 429 Broome-st., near Broadway.

KINDT & MANZ,

MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS,

having removed to their new and spacious warerooms, No. 865 Broadway, between 17th and 18th sts., New-York, would respectfully ask the attention of those wishing to purchase pianos to their improved and superior instruments. These are all manufactured under their personal supervision, and from their great experience and close attention, they are enabled to guarantee them unsurpassed by any in brilliancy, delicacy and compass of tone, combined with a superiority of workmanship, which insures the greatest possible durability.

All of them are constructed with the Agraffe arrangement, and each instrument will be warranted for five years.

THE HORACE WATERS GRAND, Square and Upright Pianos, Melodeons and Cabinet Organs, wholesale and retail. To let, and rent allowed if purchased. Monthly payments received for the same. Second-hand pianos at bargains, from $30 to $225. Factory and warerooms, No. 481 Broadway. Cash paid for second-hand pianos. Pianos tuned and repaired.

HORACE WATERS, No. 481 Broadway.

UNITED PIANO-FORTE MAKERS, No. 84 Walker-st., New-York.

Our company being composed entirely of superior workmen, we are enabled to produce a more perfect Piano-forte than any other house.

Every instrument guaranteed for five years.

BARGAINS—PIANO PURCHASERS ARE IN-vited to call at our FACTORY, No. 14 6th-st., near the Bowery, or at our warerooms in the Bible-house, 8th st., corner of 4th-av.

THOMAS H. CHAMBERS & SON, No. 14 6th-st.

A GERMAN PIANIST, WHO CAN GIVE the best references, wishes to give lessons in a private family in exchange for board and lodging. Address H. K., care of *Weekly Review,* No. 596 Broadway.

A. H. GALE & CO, PIANO-FORTES Manufactory and Warerooms, No 107 East 12th-st., New-York.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—A BAROUCHE WAGON, SHIFTING top, and leather for one or two seats; but little used, and will be sold low. Inquire of S. BIRDSALL, No. 299 Spring-st.

WANTED—A SECOND-HAND ONE-HORSE coupe. Address, stating price, J. W. P., Box No. 156 *Times* Office.

LOST AND FOUND.

HORSE STOLEN ON TUESDAY NIGHT from the stable on Harrison's Farm, in Flushing-av., near Wyckoff; gray mare, about 7 years old; horse had a scar on his nose and four scratches on the bowels, near hind leg. $20 reward will be paid for its return to W. M. RUPPERT, on premises.

$50 REWARD.—LOST OR STOLEN ON FRIDAY, 10th inst., a DIAMOND BREASTPIN, in Irving-place, 4th-av., Broadway, Astor-place or 4th-av. cars. A reward of $50 will be paid for its recovery by ELIJAH T. BROWN, No. 41 Spruce-st.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE MANTELS, FLOOR-TILING, monuments, headstones, &c., can be purchased at wholesale prices from a large and well-assorted stock. FISHER & BIRD, Steam Marble Works, Nos. 97 to 103 East Houston-st.

MARBLE MANTELS—THE BEST PLACE in the City to purchase Marble Mantels of the latest designs at very low prices, is at A. KLABER'S Marble Works, No. 109 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., New-York; mantles put up in the country. Cut this out.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS—SU-perior in appearance, more durable, and at half the price of marble. T. B. STEWART, No. 605 4th-av.

AMUSEMENTS.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

LEONARD GROVER..............................Director.

THIS (THURSDAY) EVENING, Aug. 16, 1866, REPETITION NIGHTLY, WITH INCREASING SUCCESS.

Prolonged applause at the termination of every act by the entire audience, requesting a repetition of all the HIGHLY PICTURESQUE AND BRILLIANT TABLEAUX.

THE ATTRACTIVE FEATURES AND GREAT CAST, RECEIVING THE HEARTIEST APPROBATION, as presented in the gorgeous romantic Pageant, the MAGNIFICENT FAIRY LEGEND AND GLITTERING SPECTACLE, THE ICE WITCH. THE ICE WITCH. THE ICE WITCH.

THE PROTEAN STARS—THE WEBB SISTERS—appear in the Ice Witch.

THE GRAND GERMAN OPERA CHORUS appear in the Ice Witch.

THE OPERA DANCER—MISS THERESA WOOD—appears in the Ice Witch.

THE ARTISTIC DANSEUSE—MISS MILLIE FOWLER—appears in the Ice Witch.

THOMAS BAKER'S DELIGHTFUL MUSIC accompanies the Ice Witch.

THE GREAT CAST Portray the characters in the Ice Witch.

GORGEOUS NEW SCENERY ILLUSTRATE THE ROMANCE OF THE ICE WITCH.

Previous to the spectacle the changeable farce A DAY TOO LATE.

THE WEBB SISTERS In character, delineations, songs and dances.

WINTER GARDEN.

GENUINE SUCCESS
GENUINE SUCCESS
OF
JOHN BROUGHAM'S
JOHN BROUGHAM'S
NEW DRAMA,
NEW DRAMA,
entitled
O'DONNELL'S MISSION,
O'DONNELL'S MISSION,
presented THIS and EVERY EVENING with NEW SCENERY, NEW COSTUMES AND APPOINTMENTS.
JOHN BROUGHAM as CAPTAIN RODERICK O'DONNELL, with his new songs entitled "THE LAND OF ST. PATRICK" and "STAR OF THE WEST."

A SPLENDID CAST.

Julio Alberoni, Cardinal Minister of Spain..........................T. E. Morris
The Abbe Le Renard..............................C. Walcot, Jr.
Don Manuelo de Zuniga.................................J. Duell
Sir Reginald Blount, British Envoy at Paris..........................J. G. Dunn
La Roche, Valet to the Cardinal...............H. B. Phillips
Zadock, the Leopard, a Gitino..............W. S. Andrews
Patrick O'Connor......................................H. W. Wall
El Mortaro..J. G. Burnett
Eva de Zeuniga..................................Miss E. Johnson
Juanita...Miss Mary Carr

Doors open at 7½; commence at 8 o'clock.

WALLACK'S.

TENTH WEEK OF THE ENGAGEMENT OF THE POPULAR IRISH COMEDIAN, MR. DAN BRYANT.

UNEQUIVOCAL SUCCESS OF THE NEW DRAMA

SHAMUS O'BRIEN,
THE
BOULD BOY OF GLENGALL.

SHAMUS O'BRIEN........................Mr. DAN BRYANT

with the great patriotic song entitled the GREEN ABOVE THE RED.

Sir Perry Downs, an English Tourist, Mr. A. H. Davenport. Other characters by Messrs. C. Fisher, Geo. Holland, B. T. Ringgold, T. J. Hind, Williamson, Browne, Leonard, Miss Rosa Cooke, Mrs. John Sefton, Mrs. Mark Smith, &c., &c.

In the course of the piece the great RUCTION JIG, by the characters, pronounced a great success.

SHAMUS O'BRIEN EVERY NIGHT.

FRIDAY EVENING, Aug. 17, BENEFIT OF MR. DAN BRYANT.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE.

STILL ANOTHER NEW DRAMA.

The beautiful sensation Drama of the MYSTERIES OF CARROW ABBEY.

Presented with new scenery, capital effects and immense cast, embracing Mr. W. H. Whalley, Mr. Belville Ryann, Mr. G. W. Thompson, Mr. G. Lingard, Mr. Glassford, Mr. Stanton, Miss Violet Campbell, Miss Sarah Steele, &c.

Drama of the LOST SHIP.

GRAND OPENING CONCERT

OF EDWARD MOLLENHAUER'S Musical Conservatory, At Irving Hall, Sept. 19.

This is the first of a series of semi-monthly Concerts and Matinees, which will be regularly given at Mr. MOLLENHAUER'S Musical Conservatory, and to which all his pupils are admitted free of charge.

Mr. EDWARD MOLLENHAUER knowing the great advantage to be derived from hearing the best classical music, performed by skillful artists, has made great sacrifices in order to give to the pupils of his Conservatory this opportunity. All the pupils who attended the Conservatory in 15th-st. during the past year can procure tickets for this Concert, free of charge, by calling for them at J. SCHUBERTH & CO.'S Music Store, No. 820 Broadway.

N. B.—The classes of Mr. EDWARD MOLLENHAUER'S Musical Conservatory will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 3, 1866. Subscriptions will be received from Aug. 15, 1866, at the office, in Schuberth's Building, No. 820 Broadway.

A GRAND EXHIBITION AT BILLIARDS will take place at CARLAN'S Billiard Rooms, No. 59 West 14th-st., on FRIDAY EVENING, Aug. 17. DUDLEY KAVANAGH, MELVIN FOSTER, ED. CAHILL, MICHAEL GEARY, HARRY EATON and others have volunteered their services for the occasion.

MEDICAL.

TO MARRIED AND SINGLE LADIES.

PORTUGUESE FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS.—Every lady uses them. In all cases of stoppage or irregularity, from whatever cause, they are certain to succeed in forty-eight hours, and at the same time safe and healthy, as well as pleasant, being surgar-coated. They are scientifically prepared of costly and rare extracts. The only reliable specific for ladies. They cannot fail in any case. Price $3 and $5 a box. Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Midwifery, Sole Agent and Proprietor for upward of twenty years. Office No. 129 Liberty-st., or sent by mail in letter envelope.

Dr. Mauriceau guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities in females with or without medicine.

PILES. PILES. PILES.

Dr. HOOGLAND will send his celebrated Pile Remedy to any address on receipt of $1. It has cured thousands permanently. Box No. 24 Station A, New-York.

THOUSANDS ARE SAVED BY DR. KEN-NEDY'S skillful and improved treatment.—Private diseases cured in the shortest possible time by Dr. KENNEDY, No. 195 Elm-st., New-York, without the use of mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. KENNEDY, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain remedies for diseases of a private character. In 28 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and at less expense than any other can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from Impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor, permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. KENNEDY, No. 195 Elm-st. Call, send or write.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained in three days by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. This wonderful agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions, radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and Impediments to Marriage generally; Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self-abuse. &c. The time required to cure the most inveterate case is one week. Failure is impossible. This life-restoring remedy should be taken by all about to marry, as its effects are permanent. Young man, are you subject to that soul and body destroying disease, secret habits? Dr. POWERS' Invigorating Essence is a never-failing cure. Sold by WALTER POWERS, M. D., No. 195 Elm-st., New-York.

ADVICE TO MARRIED LADIES.—MAD-AME RESTELL, Professor of Midwifery, having over thirty years' successful practice in this City, guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities and obstructions in females, with or without medicine, at one interview, or by mail. Can be consulted with the utmost confidence at No. 64 West 34th-st., (under the Everett Rooms,) a few doors from 6th-av. Her infallible French Female Pills, No. 1, price $1, or No. 2, which are four degrees stronger than No. 1, and can never fail, are safe and healthy, price $5, can be sent by mail. Mme. RESTELL deems it her duty to caution ladies against imitators, who not only deprive them of their means but their health.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser of the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROPS are designed for both married and single ladies, and are the very best thing known for the purpose, as they will bring on the monthly sickness in case of obstruction from any cause, and after all other remedies of the kind have been tried in vain. Expressly for obstinate cases. Warranted as represented in every respect, or the price will be refunded. ☞ Beware of imitations! Purchased directly of Dr. POWERS, No. 195 Elm-st., New-York.

THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION, by Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York: or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City.

DR. K., NO. 678 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, cures all delicate diseases and derangements in less time than any other physician in New-York, without nauseating or injurious drugs, loss of time or change of diet. Consultation free and confidential. Office hours from 7 to 10 A. M. and 3 to 6 P. M. Medicines sent to any part of the country on the reception of fee.

DR. POWELL, NO. 126 NINTH-ST., near Broadway, cures delicate cases of either sex in 48 hours. Medicine sent to all parts of the country on reception of a fee.

DR. LARMONT, NO. 173 BROADWAY.—Treatment from 10 to 5. "Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide," $1 50. E. WARNER, Pub'er, 1 Vesey-st.

MANY THOUSANDS ARE RUINED BE-YOND REDEMPTION in this life by not calling on Dr. HUNTER sooner or later. He can cure the worst cases of secret disease in a shorter time than any other physician, or no pay taken. Skeptics and doubters will please call and read hundreds of reliable certificates of cures made within the last thirty years of almost hopeless cases, that had had the benefit of dozens of our most eminent physicians and surgeons. Dr. Hunter is in constant attendance from 8 in the morning till 9 at night, at his old office, No 3 Division-st., New-York City, since 1834. Charges moderate, and a cure guaranteed. Separate rooms, so that the patient sees no one but the Doctor himself. His wonderful medical discovery, DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures private diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, and possesses the peculiar and valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb unless this remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. $5 per vial. Book, 50 pp. ..., gratis, on nervous debility, causes of impotency, marasmus, &c.

THE NATIONAL UNION CONVENTION.

Continued from First Page.

dress to the people of New-England, prepared by the members of the Louisiana, Mississippi and Missouri delegations, who were born in New-England, which was also referred, unread, to the Committee on Resolutions, and then, on motion of Mr. ORR, of South Carolina, at 2:15 o'clock, the Convention adjourned.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Aug. 15.

WHAT THE CONVENTION WILL DO.

The excitement in regard to the Convention has entirely subsided, now that it is known that there will be no speaking, and consequently no wrangling inside of the wigwam, and that the business will be entirely confined to the passage of resolutions and the adoption of an address.

THE ADJOURNMENT.

It is believed that the Convention will adjourn on Thursday afternoon.

THE ATTENDANCE.

There were comparatively a small number of visitors to the Wigwam to-day, most people being satisfied with reading the reports which are telegraphed to the centre of business direct.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Aug. 15.

THE COMMITTEE ON RESOLUTIONS.

The Committee on Resolutions and the Address were still in session at 9 o'clock this evening. It is generally believed that they will agree upon the address to-night, and that it will be reported to the Convention to-morrow morning, and that after its adoption the Convention will adjourn.

PUBLIC GATHERINGS AT VARIOUS PLACES.

Speeches are being made to-night in front of the Continental Hotel, at the National Guards' Hall and other places, by prominent speakers, in favor of the objects of the Convention.

A MEETING AT THE NATIONAL GUARD'S HALL.

Another great meeting was held at the National Guard's Hall this evening. Among the speakers were LEWIS D. CAMPBELL, of Ohio, and Major ROLLINS, of Mobile. A gentleman who was present informs us that at the mention of the names of LEE and Stonewall JACKSON there was loud and prolonged applause. The crowd in Chestnut-street has been calling for VALLANDIGHAM all the evening, but he has not appeared. Col. FORNEY was serenaded at his office, and made a short speech.

ARRIVAL OF ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS.

11 o'clock P. M.—ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS has arrived in town this evening in company with his brother, LINTON STEPHENS. He is the guest of R. J. ARMADEL, Esq., on Broad-street.

THE REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON RESOLUTIONS.

There is no prospect that the report of the Committee on Resolutions will be made public until the meeting of the Convention to-morrow morning. It is understood to be of a very amicable character.

A SERENADE TO VALLANDIGHAM.

VALLANDIGHAM will probably be serenaded to-morrow evening.

MEXICO.

A CHANGE IN THE MINISTRY.

Maximilian Issues an Explanatory Decree—The Mission of the Empress—Foreigners Authorized to Use Arms in Defence—Towns Invaded by Guerrillas.

HAVANA, Thursday, Aug. 9.

The English mail steamer *Eider* arrived here on Sunday with later Mexican dates.

The expected change in the Ministry was finally effected by the Emperor on the 20th of July by a letter to LACURZA, and the issuance of three decrees. The letter says:

MY DEAR PRESIDENT LACURZA: At the moment when the Ministry over which you have so worthily presided, becomes in part dissolved, we are pleased to give you a public testimony of our profound gratitude for the eminent services you have rendered us. We hope that the nation will continue to profit by the counsels of your patriotic and illustrious intelligence. Receive the assurances of my regard.

MAXIMILIAN.

The first decree appoints Gen. OSMONT, Chief of Staff of the Expeditionary Corps, Minister of War.

The second decree appoints Gen. FRANT, the Intendant General of the same corps, Minister of Finance.

The third decree orders the Ministry of Protection to be added provisionally to that of the Interior.

It is said that HARO, TAMARES and LARES have been invited to form part of the new Cabinet. It is also said that three new Under Secretaries will be appointed.

The following explanation of the motives that determined such a notable political manœuvre accompany the decrees:

"In order to obtain in the shortest time the complete and lasting pacification of the country, the actual circumstances appear to claim that unity of action and of ideas which in all the cases recorded in history, has always been the most efficient remedy. Convinced that the guarantees necessary to Mexican society to regain prosperity with peace, and to carry into effect important material improvements, exact this complete unity, the Emperor has conferred the Portfolio of War to the Chief of Staff of the Expeditionary Corps, and that of the Treasury to the Intendant-General of the same corps.

These measures, which will be found in harmony with the mission of Her Majesty, the Empress, will demonstrate that the Government acts in accord with its glorious allies, and that it makes all the efforts the nation has the right to demand of it, to speedily obtain the pacification of the country.

If all good Mexicans will reunite under the peaceful banner raised by the Emperor, forgetting old and odious party dissensions which have done so much damage, the nation will reach to the height of prosperity destined for it by Providence and its geographical situation."

The report of there having been late political arrests at the capital of Mexico, is denied by the *Pajaro de Verde*.

The damage to the railroad from Vera Cruz, caused by the recent inundations, was repaired in three days.

The Minister of the Interior has authorized the organization, in troublous times, of foreigners into militia, to aid the police in defending their property; which is nothing more than permission to every foreigner to wear and use arms to defend himself and his property when the police cannot do it.

Sierra was again becoming much agitated. Strong parties of guerrillas overrun the country, invade the towns and carry off the principal citizens, and exact heavy ransoms for them.

Tianginstergo was invaded on the 19th inst., and eight of the principal inhabitants carried off.

Zacualtipan was suddenly entered on the 22d by a large party of guerrillas who charged through the town, killing several persons, and succeeding in getting out of reach of the garrison before those there had recovered from their surprise.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Honolulu News—Resignation of the Minister of the Interior—Mining Stocks.

SAN FRANCISCO, Tuesday, Aug. 14.

A Honolulu letter of July 19 says, HUTCHINSON, Minister of the Interior, has resigned, in consequence of a disagreement with the Finance Minister.

Recent arrivals from Honolulu bring 5,000 kegs of sugar.

Mining Stocks—Chollar, $176; Imperial, $96; Savage, $1,160; Yellow Jacket, $690: Crown Point, $850. Legal tenders unchanged.

CHINA AND JAPAN.

Sinking of a Ship Loaded with Tea—The Capital of Kansuh Burned by Mohammedans—The Ship Congress Attacked by Pirates—The New Tariff at Japan.

SAN FRANCISCO, Wednesday, Aug. 15.

Shanghae dates of June 22 have been received. Business was very dull.

The ship *Gunnevere* sank opposite Wuichanghein. One thousand packages of tea were saved.

A body of Mohomedan rebels had burned and captured the capital of Kansuh.

Pirates attacked the ship *Congress* on March 10th, but were repulsed after killing one man and wounding twelve others.

SAN FRANCISCO, Tuesday, Aug. 14.

Hong Kong dates of June 16, report California flour selling there at $8 50 per barrel, and wheat at $2 35 per picul for No. 1; China rice at $4 80 per picul for No. 1; China sugar at $8 60 per picul.

By the tariff convention the Japanese are custodians of imported goods, allowing the importer to pay the duties, or withdraw for consumption or export without payment of duties. Japanese merchants are allowed to ship merchandise to foreign ports, and in foreign vessels, under the Japanese flag. The duty on tea is fixed at 3 boos, or 50 cents; on Banca tea from Nagasaki, 75 cents.

COLORADO.

Election of the Administration Candidate.

DENVER, Wednesday, Aug. 15.

Returns from all parts of the Territory render certain the election of A. E. HUNT, the Administration candidate for delegate to Congress, over CHILCOT, Republican.

MARYLAND.

The Union Convention in Baltimore—Resolutions and Appointment of Delegates to the September Philadelphia Convention.

BALTIMORE, Md., Wednesday, Aug. 15.

The Unconditional Union Convention was held here to-day. GEORGE M. SANDERS, of Howard County, was chosen permanent President, and made a speech indorsing the action of Congress as against the President's policy. Resolutions were adopted to appoint delegates to the Convention of Southern Loyalists which meets in Philadelphia on the 3d of September.

The Committee on Resolutions, through their Chairman, C. C. FULTON, reported a series of resolutions indorsing the reconstruction measures of Congress and the proposed amendments of the Constitution, urging the necessity of maintaining registry law at the vote, and condemning the course of Gov. SWANN in relation to said law, &c.

The Convention unanimously nominated Col. H. BUNCE, of Cumberland, formerly of the Second Potomac Brigade, for State Comptroller.

The following were appointed delegates from the State at large to the 3d of September Convention: Hon. J. A. J. Creswell, Hon. Francis Thomas, Hon. John L. Thomas, Jr., Hon. J. Lee Chapman, Mayor of Baltimore, Gen. Dennison, C. C. Fulton, Col. Saml. T. Graham, Geo. W. Sands, Saml. M. Evans, and Alfred Mace.

INDIANA.

The National Teachers' Association

INDIANAPOLIS, Wednesday, Aug. 15.

The National Teachers' Association convened here to-day, President WICKERSHAM, of Pennsylvania, presiding. Gov. MORTON welcomed the members to the State and city. During the forenoon Prof. WHITE, of West Virginia, read a paper upon the educational needs of the Border States. In the afternoon the question as to what portion of time youths should spend in school up to the age of sixteen, was fully discussed. After which Prof. PHELPS, of Winona, Minn., read a paper on the duties of an American State in respect to higher education. To-night President WICKERSHAM delivers the annual address.

VERMONT.

Renomination of Frederick E. Woodbridge for Congress.

MIDDLEBURY, Vt., Wednesday, Aug. 15.

Hon. FREDERICK E. WOODBRIDGE was unanimously renominated for Congress to-day by acclamation, at the Republican District Convention held here to-day.

NEW-ORLEANS.

Dispatches by the Cable—A French Corvette Preparing to Blockade Matamoras.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, Aug. 15.

Two dispatches were received in the telegraph office in this city to-day for transmission through the Atlantic Cable, the tolls on which amounted to $205 in gold.

Cotton is firmer; sales 1,400 bales Low Middling at 32c.@33c. Bank Sterling, 158@160.

Sailed steamer *St. Louis* for Boston.

Arrived steamer *Virgin* from New-York.

The steamer *Hudson*, New-York for Galveston, put into the Passes for water, and proceeds on her way to-morrow.

The French corvette *Adonis* had arrived at the mouth of the Rio Grande for the purpose of blockading Matamoras.

CHOLERA.

Cholera at Richmond.

RICHMOND, Va., Wednesday, Aug. 15.

The Board of Health officially announce six or seven cases of cholera in this city yesterday and to-day, near the Lancastrian School. The disease also prevails at Camp Jackson among the troops. Several fatal cases are reported.

The Cholera at Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Wednesday, Aug. 15.

The Board of Health reports but seventeen deaths by cholera since its first appearance here, mostly imported cases. The health of the city is otherwise good.

Cholera at St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, Aug. 15.

One hunderd and seven cases of cholera were reported up to noon to-day, of which 48 were fatal.

Cholera at New-Orleans.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, Aug. 15.

The deaths from cholera for twenty-four hours ending at 6 o'clock this morning, numbered 26, of which 14 were of whites and 12 of blacks.

Cholera in Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, Wednesday, Aug. 15.

Eighty-one cases of death from cholera were reported yesterday to the Board of Health.

ARRIVAL OF THE ETNA.

Liverpool Mails to Aug. 1.

The steamship *Etna*, Capt. TIBBITS, from Liverpool Aug. 1, *via* Queenstown Aug. 2, arrived at this port last night, with merchandise and 528 passengers to JOHN G. DALE.

Her mails are the same date as those by the *Java*.

Aug. 2, 15 miles west of South Stack, exchanged night signals with steamship *City of Cork*, bound in; same day, off Hook Tower, passed a national steamer, bound up channel. Aug. 8, 48 miles west of Fastnet, saw steamship *Edinburgh*, bound east; 12th, lat. 45° 31', long. 55° 12', a brig-rigged Cunard steamer, bound east; 13th, lat. 42° 23', long. 61° 51', Bremen steamship *Hansa*, bound east.

The Damascus Passing Father Point.

FATHER POINT, Wednesday, Aug. 15.

The steamship *Damascus*, from Liverpool on the 3d, *via* Londonderry on the 4th inst., passed this point at 1 o'clock this morning *en route* to Quebec.

The China Outward Bound.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Aug. 15.

The steamship *China* sailed this forenoon, taking 22 passengers for Halifax and 79 for Liverpool. She carries out no specie.

In Distress.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Wednesday, Aug. 15.

The brig *Nebraska*, EMERY, of and from Boston the 7th inst. for Galveston, with a cargo of ice, arrived at Newport to-day in distress, having lost both masts, with everything attached, in a heavy blow on the 9th inst.

A Mississippi Steamer Sunk.

CAIRO, Wednesday, Aug. 15.

The steamer *Messenger*, from Cincinnati for New-Orleans, sunk at Island No. 26 on the Mississippi River, Monday morning. Loss unknown.

FROM TEXAS.

Inaugural Address of Gov. Throckmorton.

A dispatch from Houston, Texas, Aug. 10, gives the following synopsis of the Inaugural Address of the new Governor:

"GOV. THROCKMORTON'S inaugural, delivered yesterday morning, occupies about two columns. He reviews the political and material condition of the State. He feels depressed with the difficulties before him, but says, 'yet with proper conduct on our part, I do not despair of receiving liberal and generous treatment from our Northern countrymen. I cannot believe that the land of FRANKLIN, HANCOCK, ADAMS, HAMILTON, JAY, WEBSTER, and so many other patriots, is no longer the land of the good and great, or that their lessons of unselfish devotion to the country are forgotten; when the storm of passion subsides, and its fury is expended, reason and justice tempered with magnanimity, a generous regard for every section of the Union will resume their sway. The true men of the country have a noble incentive to consummate the work of reunion in the bonds of affection and mutual confidence. The hearts of our countrymen have been changed by the late war. The generous policy and liberality of the President has deeply touched the tenderest chords of the Southern heart. Sentiments of love and veneration for the Government of our fathers have been aroused by it which had long slumbered. Kindness and mercy have been far more potent in promulgating fidelity to the Union, in a few short months, than could have been effected by bayonets, confiscation and the gallows—in long years of oppression. He believes the great mass of the North desire to show that the efforts now making to traduce the holiest aspirations of our people for peace and restoration are founded in magnanimity. He reviews the suffering, privations and dangers endured by the Southern people in behalf of a cause they considered just and holy and shows how sincerely the people have kept faith with their renewed allegiance. He has been identified with Texas for a quarter of a century; has mingled with her people, and claims to be able to speak for them. A people who have won the respect and admiration of the world for their chivalry, high character and fortitude will not be doubted by generous and brave spirits when they assert their loyalty, and policy will be disclaimed in the pursuance of exact justice to all classes of men, of every political faith, religion, creed, race and color. It is a duty we owe alike to ourselves and to humanity, to enact laws that will reserve to the freed people the full protection of all the rights of person and property guarantied them by our amended Constitution. The day is not far distant, in my judgment, when the black people will be convinced that their truest friends are those with whom they have sported in youth, and who have cared for them from infancy. He takes broad grounds in favor of sustaining public credit, due obedience to the Constitution and laws of the General Government, with a firm and just maintenance of the rights of the State. On the expansion policy, public progress, etc., he briefly reviews his course anterior to secession. Devoted as I was and still am to that Government which the blood of my ancestors had contributed to rear for the protection of the rights of man, and accustomed from earliest boyhood to look upon the flag of the Union as the proudest symbol of freedom, I turned with horror from the bloody visions of civil war that crowded on my sight, but looked with scarcely less dread on the entertained power of coercion. He followed the fortunes of a majority of his fellow-citizens and shared their fate. To those identified with him in oppression, who sustained the Government, he accords the credit of pure and patriotic motives. The most sacred duty now is for all to labor for the restoration of peace and harmony; that our people desire these, and are worthy of restoration on just and liberal terms. He appeals to the Legislature to coöperate with him in the good work—points them to the cares of Texas and her patriotic heroes and statesmen—urges unselfish devotion to country, moderation and forbearance; enlarged character for those who differ with us—appeals to reason and noble impulses, and not vituperation and abuse, which will produce the great end we desire. Invoking the aid of Providence, and trusting that He will incline the hearts of the American people aright, he enters upon his duties.'"

POLITICAL AFFAIRS.

The Pennsylvania Twenty-second Congressional District—Letters from Gen. James L. Negley.

The Republican Convention in the Twenty-second Congressional District of Pennsylvania was held Aug. 14. Owing to rumors which had been extensively circulated a circular letter was addressed, a few days ago, by the Republican Executive Committee to the several candidates for the nomination, inquiring whether they would be willing to abide by the decision of the Convention, and carry out, if successful, the policy indicated by it. In response to this letter Gen. JAMES L. NEGLEY, who is one of the most prominent candidates to come before the Convention, responded by a letter, in which he says:

The statements which have been freely made by the friends of my opponent that I have wavered in my fidelity to the principles of the Union Party, or that I intended to be an independent candidate in case I was defeated in the Convention to be held on the 14th inst., are false, and evidently circulated for the purpose of defeating my nomination.

Allow me to inform the Executive Committee, as well as the public, that if my past services for the Government and the Union Party are not ample guarantees for my fidelity in the future, I have none better to offer. Yours, respectfully,

JAMES S. NEGLEY.

In further explanation of the same matter, the following letter to the editor of the Pittsburgh *Gazette* is published:

PITTSBURGH, Friday, Aug. 10, 1866.

Editor Gazette:

SIR: My attention has been directed to an editorial in this morning's paper in which reference was made to a private conversation held with a gentleman on Fifth-street. It appears to me that the publication of strictly private conversations is a violation of the friendly relations which have always existed between the reputed author and myself, and as he has only reported part of the conversation, the intention seems to be one of grave injustice. The conversation was in relation to the calumnies which had been circulated by the friends of Mr. MOORHEAD. Further, that there had been repeated instances of the use of large sums of money to accomplish my defeat. I stated, and now openly repeat, that unless Gen. MOORHEAD denies that he has, or permitted his friends to secure his nomination by bribery and corruption, "that I would vote for him as a matter of honor, but I would from this time forward consider him a corrupt politician." But I did not say I would oppose his election, and I do not now state authoritatively that Gen. MOORHEAD has been a party to the corruption referred to, but I have been credibly informed that large sums of money have been used and promised. Also, that some of the parties who were connected with these transactions have used the name of Gen. MOORHEAD while making the offers.

Gen. MOORHEAD deceived me by stating that he did not intend to be a candidate for renomination for Congress; and if he adds to that the improper uses of the money he made while I was in the field defending the Government which was furnishing him profitable contracts, I am not bound by any party ties to respect him. Yours very truly,

JAMES S. NEGLEY.

Political Items.

The Chicago *Tribune* is somewhat sanguine in its anticipations respecting the Indiana elections. It states that the Republicans have no apprehensions in regard to the general result and are aiming at the election of the entire Congressional delegation. The *Tribune* says: "They propose to return their candidates from the Fifth, Sixth, Eighth, Ninth, Tenth and Eleventh Districts by greatly increased majorities. They intend to settle all doubts as to the political status of the Third, Fourth and Seventh districts by electing Republicans to Congress by majorities that will admit of no dispute or contest. At the last election Hon. RALPH HILL, Republican, was elected in the Third District by 844 majority. This Fall the majority will be larger. Col. FARQUHAR was elected in the Fourth District by only 66 votes. A vigorous canvass is being made on both sides, but the Republicans are confident of winning. One of the closest fights will be in the Terre Haute district. In 1864, DAN. VOORHEES was returned by 584 majority; but VOORHEES was unseated on the grounds of gross frauds. VOORHEES is not a candidate for reëlection. WASHBURN is rather conservative, and gave offence to the Radicals of his district by some of his votes; but his opponent is a very malignant Copperhead. But the great fight will take place in the First and Second districts, now represented by NIBLACK and KERR. NIBLACK was elected in 1864 by 2,110 majority, and KERR by 2,393. These districts constitute the "Egypt" of Indiana. The Republican candidates are exceedingly popular soldiers, and will receive the soldiers' vote almost solid. At the last election only a small part of the soldiers were at home, but they are all there now, and their votes will go far toward redeeming those ancient strongholds of the late Democratic party. We are not sanguine that it can be done, but the old majorities will be cut down to a small figure. The Republican majority at the State election of 1864, was 20,883. From all parts of Indiana we receive information that the Republicans will do better than they did two years ago. Taking the whole State together, the gains are estimated at 15,000, which would carry the Republican majority up to 35,000 on the State ticket. There is a Legislature to elect, and a United States Senator, to replace Senator LANE; the Constitutional Amendment also awaits ratification. The Republicans calculate on having a decided majority of the Legislature, thereby securing the Senator and the ratification."

The Chicago *Republican* thus groups the political probabilities in the various Congressional districts in Missouri:

Mr. HOGAN, Democrat, will doubtless run for reelection in the First District, and against him CHARLES P. JOHNSON. Mr. BLOW, of the Second District, makes no signs whether he seeks reëlection or not, but, as there are half a dozen ambitious Radical politicians striving for it, it is safe to calculate Mr. BLOW will again have the prize. JAMES O. BROADHEAD, of St. Louis, declines to be the Copper-Johnson candidate in this (the Second) District, but writes a long letter wishing the party success. In the Third (NOELL'S) District, JAMES LINDSEY and A. C. NEWCOMB are rivals for the Radical nomination, and Mr. NOELL finds a competitor in Gen. MCCORMICK. In the Fourth (KELSO'S) District, Col. J. J. GRAVELLY has received the Radical nomination, and JOHN S. PHELPS will probably take the field against him. Hon. J. W. MCCLURG has been renominated in the Fifth District, and ALLEN P. RICHARDSON and Gen. THOMAS L. PRICE are both striving for the Conservative nomination. In the Sixth District Col. VAN HORN will doubtless be renominated, and Judge BIRCH, GEO. C. BINGHAM, and R. P. C. WILSON are named for the nomination against him. In the Seventh District, Col. LOAN finds a dangerous competitor in PARKER, and both in Col. W. B. THOMPSON. Hon. JOHN F. BENJAMIN is candidate for reëlection in the Eighth, opposed by JOHN M. GLOVER, Conservative. In the Ninth, Col. D. P. DYER and Col. GEO. W. ANDERSON are named as Radical candidates, and Col. SWITZLER and Gen. GUITAR on the Conservative side.

The Newark *Evening Courier* thinks there can be no doubt that three of the districts of New-Jersey will be carried by the Republicans. In the Second Congressional District, it seems to be settled that ex-Gov. NEWELL will be renominated, the opposition to him having been mollified by his recent radical letter. Ex-Gov. FORT and Gen. CHARLES HAIGHT are principally named in connection with the Democratic nomination. In the Third District, Mr. SITGREAVES, the present member, will be renominated by the Democracy, and will be opposed either by Gen. ROBERT MCALLISTER, of Warren, or Mr. JOHN DAVIDSON, of Union. Gen. MCALLISTER would poll a heavy vote. Mr. DAVIDSON rendered good service to the party in the last gubernatorial campaign. In the Fourth District, the contest for the Democratic nomination lies between Mr. ROGERS and ex-Senator TRUSDELL, with the chances, it is said, in favor of the former. Mr. SOCRATES TUTTLE, of Passaic, is widely named as the probable Republican nominee. The Democratic majority in that district in the last election was quite small. In the Fifth District, Gen. WRIGHT will again carry the Democratic standard. Several gentlemen are mentioned in connection with the Republican nomination, but no definite opinion seems yet to be formed in this matter. The same is true of the First District, where both parties are still looking over the ground.

The Burlington (Vt.) *Free Press* says: "We are authorized to state that Hon. JOHN GREGORY SMITH has notified Senator EDMUNDS that he will in no case be a candidate for the United States Senatorship against Mr. EDMUNDS, but that Mr. EDMUNDS will have his cordial support, and that of his friends. This announcement settles the Senatorial question for this side of the State as effectually as that on the other has been settled, and insures the election of Mr. EDMUNDS with substantial unanimity." In another connection the *Free Press* says that the only remaining personal issue of general consequence in Vermont is that in the Third Congressional District, and it calls upon "the unbought and unbuyable yeomen" of the Third District to make their presence felt at Hydepark on the 16th inst.

The letter of Hon. WILLIAM PITT FESSENDEN, United States Senator from Maine, declining the invitation to address the citizens of Boston upon public affairs, closes as follows:

Debilitated by a long and most arduous session of Congress, and by repeated attacks of illness, I find myself under the necessity of suspending, as far as possible, all mental effort, and avoiding excitement of any kind. The recess is too short for attention to anything but my own physical improvement.

Whatever of pleasure, therefore, I might derive from meeting gentlemen and friends for whom I entertain sentiments of the highest respect and regard, must be denied me. Be assured that, under other circumstances, it would afford me sincere gratification to comply with their wishes.

Most respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. P. FESSENDEN.

The Otsego (Mich.) *Herald* of the 9th inst. has the following relative to their coming State election: "There are several candidates for the office of Governor, among whom are Gov. CRAPO, H. P. BALDWIN and H. G. WELLS. In this county Gov. CRAPO is the unanimous choice. He has served the people faithfully for one term, and they do not feel disposed to cast him off now, contrary to all former usages. For the other offices there will probably be but little strife. Mr. ANNEKE will, we think, be the unanimous choice of the people for the Auditor-Generalship. We know of no other candidate in the field for that office. Mr. PORTER will probably receive the nomination for Secretary of State. This would give us tried and experienced men in three very important offices."

The Augusta (Ga.) *Chronicle & Sentinel* of the 6th inst. contained the following: "We had the pleasure to receive a call yesterday from Hon. A. H. STEPHENS, who is on his way to Philadelphia to attend the Convention as one of the delegates from the State at large. We regret that Mr. STEPHENS' health is still very feeble, and fear that he will not be able to take an active part in the deliberations of the Convention. His presence there will doubtless be of much service to his native State and to the whole country. Mr. STEPHENS is accompanied by his brother, Hon. LINTON STEPHENS, who goes as a delegate from this (the Fifth) District. They will leave on the train this morning."

In Ohio, preparations for the impending struggle are being made in all the Districts where candidates for Congress have not yet been nominated, and in the Districts that have nominated candidates, the contest is progressing. The Columbus *Statesman* anticipates results satisfactory to the Democracy in the Fifth, Sixth, Eighth, Ninth, Tenth, Eleventh, Twelfth, Thirteenth, Fourteenth and Sixteenth Congressional Districts. Of the Seventeenth District, it says: "LOUIS SCHAEFER is our candidate, and he will make a splendid canvass, deserving success, whether he attains it or not."

The President has appointed and commissioned for Collector of Customs of the District of Waldoboro, Me., Gen. JAMES A. HALL, of Damariscotta. The Bangor *Whig*, in announcing the appointment, says: "Mr. HALL went out in the Second Maine Battery, was promoted to Lieutenant-Colonel for meritorious conduct, and enjoyed the reputation of being one of the most gallant officers from Maine in the volunteer service." He has been brevetted Brigadier-General, and is one of the Vice-Presidents of the Maine State Soldiers' and Sailors' Union.

A letter from Indianapolis to the Chicago *Tribune*, complains that while the Indiana "Union State Central Committee are hard at work, and have been for some time, organizing the State for effective action, their efforts are greatly retarded by the laziness of the Union men in a few counties, who either fail to organize their County Central Committees, or fail to report them promptly, as they should do, to the Secretary of the State Committee at Indianapolis. Letter after letter fails to punch them into activity." Possibly there is not sufficient spirit in the letters.

The St. Louis *Democrat*, alluding to the fact that Lieut.-Gen. SHERMAN was advertised to address a political meeting in that city on the evening of Aug. 9, says: "We are authorized by Gen. SHERMAN to state that this use of his name was wholly without his knowledge or consent, and that he will not attend that meeting, nor any other of a political character. He is always glad to meet any of his old comrades in arms as soldiers, but not as politicians, and does not deem it consistent with his present official duties and responsibilities to participate in the political contest now in progress."

A letter from Gen. WILLIAM COGGSWELL, of Massachusetts, in which he declined the Salem Postmastership with some considerable parade of self-sacrifice and independence, on the ground that his acceptance would put him in "a false position," &c., has recently been published and much rejoiced over by the Radical Press; but the Boston *Post* explains the whole matter by saying that he declined the office for the substantial reason that Gov. BULLOCK had promised him the office of Inspector of Fish, which, pecuniarily, is far better than anything Salem could offer.

The conferees of the Twentieth Congressional District in Pennsylvania have now been in session more than three weeks, and have had upward of four hundred ballots, without effecting a nomination. The Republicans are much chagrined at this condition of things, for, although the sessions are reported to be harmonious, it indicates a determination on the part of the members of the conference not to yield their individual preferences, thereby endangering success in the District.

The Democrats of the Twelfth Ohio Congressional District failed to bestow upon Hon. WILLIAM E. FINCK a renomination for Congress. Dr. EDSON B. OLDS was an aspirant, but it was finally, after sixty-nine ballots, decided, in order to defeat JAMES EMMITT, of Pike County, to nominate VAN TRUMP, of Fairfield. The nominee was a Know-Nothing candidate for Governor of Ohio, in the last days of that party, and received a few thousand votes in the State.

The Joliet *Signal* states that at the recent caucus meeting in New-Lennox, Ill., a negro was allowed to vote, and it so happened that the vote of this negro carried the town for P. C. COOK, as their choice for Congressman. The Cook delegates were elected by one majority, and the negro voted for COOK. If the town had gone against COOK he would have been defeated in the county, and perhaps in the district.

Hon. W. DENNISON, late Postmaster-General, arrived home in Columbus, Ohio, Aug. 10, from Washington. He was greeted by a large number of his fellow-citizens with a serenade, and made an hour's speech, in which he said he regarded the political contest this Fall as more critical than any contest, military or political, during the war, and that he therefore proposes to enter the campaign early as a speaker.

The Soldiers' Mass Convention met in St. Louis on Friday morning, Aug. 10, and was largely attended, there being several delegates from the interior. Col. A. F. DENNY, of Randolph County, was elected Chairman. Gov. FLETCHER, Gen. WILLICH, of Indiana, Gen. HAMMOND and others spoke. Their speeches were all in the Radical vein. The hall was decorated with flags and appropriate mottoes.

The election for Governor in Tennessee is beginning to attract attention in that State, although it will not take place for nearly a year. Col. WILLIAM B. STOKES and Secretary FLETCHER are spoken of in connection with the nomination by the Republicans; while for the Democratic nomination Col. JOHN BAXTER, of East Tennessee, and PHIL B. GLENN, of West Tennessee, are mentioned.

A rumor comes from New-Orleans to the effect that some of the Conventionits had, in the absence of United States Commissioner SHANNON, made an affidavit before Acting Commissioner HIESTAND, charging Mayor MONROE and Sheriff HAYS with being either principals or accessories to the various homicides committed on the 30th of July.

It is stated that the call for the Convention of Southern loyalists at Philadelphia on Sept. 3, has already received one hundred and forty signatures in the South, and that enough is known to authorize the statement that there will be between four and five hundred delegates from the States lately in rebellion.

The Eight-Hour League of Quincy, Ill., has passed a resolution tendering the thanks and everlasting gratitude of the laboring men to the city, to the Mayor and City Council, for their prompt and decisive action in passing an ordinance making eight hours a legal day's work, for all work done for the city.

Hon. JOHN WENTWORTH hired Crosby's Opera House in Chicago, on Thursday, Aug. 9, and addressed a crowded audience, advocating his own renomination. The usual accessory of a Chairman was dispensed with, Mr. WENTWORTH stating on opening that he had hired a hall and a band of music, but had neglected to hire a presiding officer.

At the Republican Convention in Illinois, which nominated Gen. G. W. SMITH for State Treasurer, a delegate introduced himself to that gentleman as the man who carried him off the field at Mission Ridge, when he had fallen seriously wounded by a rebel bullet. It was a cordial meeting between the rescued and the rescuer.

Gov. OGLESBY has accepted an invitation from the Indiana Republican State Central Committee to speak upon the political questions of the day, at several points in that State, before the October election. The canvass between the Republicans and their opponents in Indiana is becoming quite animated.

Col. A. P. RICHARDS, late Democratic candidate for Congress in the Jefferson City (Mo.) District, has been forcibly prevented from speaking twice in Miller County by alleged Radicals, and some of the Democratic papers call on their friends to meet Radical pistols with Conservative pistols.

Politics in Kansas are being very much excited. The contest is the fiercest for United States Senators. It is conceded that Mr. POMEROY will be returned to the Senate and Mr. CLARK to the House. For the other Senatorship the contest will most likely be between Gen. BLUNT and Gov. CARNEY. Gov. CRAWFORD goes by the board.

The colored men of Rowan, N. C., held a convention recently, and, it is said, passed, among many others, a resolution worded as follows: "We resolve that if any man is known to work under fifty cents and board within the county of Rowan, he will have to abide the consequences, or for less than a dollar a day and board."

Returns from twenty-five counties in North Carolina give 783 majority against the new constitution. The whole vote cast in these counties aggregates only 11,763. Fifty-two counties give 1,600 majority against the constitution, and it is probably rejected. Thirty counties are yet to be heard from.

The Peoria (Ill.) *Democrat* states that Hon. E. C. INGERSOLL, in his recent speech in that town, distinctly declared himself in favor of negro equality and negro suffrage on the same terms and by the same laws as white men.

The Republican Congressional Convention of the Ninth District of Illinois will meet on the 30th instant, to nominate a candidate for Congress. Every county in the district but one has instructed its delegates to vote for Gen. LIPPENCOTT.

The Democratic nominations for Congress in Vermont are as follows:

First District—SAMUEL WELLS, of Montpelier.
Second District—CHARLES W. CHASE, of Lyndon.
Third District—WALDO BRIGHAM, of Hyde Park.

The first discussion upon the issues of the day, between Speaker COLFAX and Judge DAVID TURPIE, the opposing candidates for Congress in the Ninth Indiana District, was held at Monticello, Ind., Aug. 10.

Messrs. HUNTER and HARRINGTON, the opposing candidates for Congress in the Third Indiana District, will canvass Jefferson county during the month of September.

Gen. HENRY CASE has been nominated as the Radical candidate for Congress in the Tenth District of Illinois. His opponent will probably be ANTHONY THORNTON, present incumbent.

Maj. WILLIAMS and ROBERT LOWRY, the two candidates for Congress in the Tenth Indiana District, are holding joint discussions in some of the prominent towns of the district.

Illinois Radical papers claim that the Grand Army of the Republic continues to grow in favor in that State. Already seventy counties have been organized into districts, with subordinate commands.

Some of the Republicans of Union County, Illinois, have formally requested their State Senator, Hon. D. K. GREEN, to resign, he having presided over the recent JOHNSON Convention at Springfield.

The Ward and City Committees of the Workingmen's Party in Boston were to hold a meeting Tuesday evening, Aug. 14, for the purpose of inaugurating the Fall political campaign.

The Governor of Ohio has ordered a special election for Representative in Adams County, to take place Oct. 9, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Hon. HENRY D. PHILLIPS, who died July 25.

Senator HENRY WILSON, Gen. N. P. BANKS, and Col. ROBERTS are announced to speak at the mass meeting of Fenians to be held at Harmony Grove, Framingham, Mass., on Saturday, Aug. 25.

Gen. JAMES H. CLANTON, of Alabama, has written a letter declining to become a candidate for Congress, and recommending Major BOLLING HALL, of Antauga, for the position.

Returns from eighty-nine counties in Kentucky make DUVALL'S majority 44,536. Thus far only thirteen counties give HOBSON a majority. Twenty-one counties remain to be heard from.

The election of member of Congress in Gen. ROUSSEAU'S district in Kentucky, made vacant by his resignation, has been ordered by Gov. BRAMLETTE to take place on the 15th of September.

Gov. BRAMLETTE, of Kentucky, has ordered the election for member of Congress in Gen. ROUSSEAU'S District to take place on the 15th of September.

The Republican Convention in the Twenty-third District of Pennsylvania, on the 10th inst., renominated Hon. THOMAS WILLIAMS for Congress.

Hon. JAMES T. GARDINER, Mayor of Augusta, Ga., has resigned, his private business demanding his attention.

Probable Arrest of the Murderer of Hon. Charles Raymond.

From the Philadelphia North American, Aug. 13.

The Press in general has chronicled the doleful murder, on his farm, a mile distant from Woodbury, New-Jersey, of Hon. CHARLES RAYMOND, late United States Consul to Brazil. Mr. RAYMOND was a highly estimable citizen. He formerly published a paper in Hollidaysburg, Penn. He was about 40 years of age, and was spending his retirement in literary leisure. He was sitting in his sleeping room. The night was warm. His wife had retired, and he was sitting reading the details of the German war. Toward daylight Mrs. RAYMOND heard in the next room a sound like the trickling of water. She went to the room, and there found her husband, with his throat cut, breathing his last.

She gave the alarm. The nearest neighbors were colored people. They were summoned, and search was made. Tracks of bare feet were seen at the door, and a pair of boots were found in a corn-field close by. The length of heel indicated that the tracks were those of a negro. The State of New-Jersey and the County of Gloucester have offered rewards amounting to $1,300 for the capture of the murderer. The whole country in that vicinity is in a great state of excitement, the feeling scarce less acute than was the case when the murder of the Deerings was ascertained. A colored man was arrested last night by Chief FRANKLIN, on very strong suspicion of being the guilty party. He will have a hearing to-day, at 9 P. M., at the Central Station. The negro was pointed out to the police as a person who had been in the employ of Mr. RAYMOND, and who had been dismissed for incurable laziness. He had been heard to threaten the life of Mr. RAYMOND, but said that he would warn his wife in time to save herself.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

POSTPONEMENT OF THE TWELFTH REGIMENT DRILL.—Owing to the threatening state of the weather yesterday morning, Col. WARD thought it advisable to postpone the proposed exhibition of his command in their evolutions in Morris' improved tactics. This was unfortunate, as the afternoon subsequently proved quite clear. It is understood that some difficulty was experienced in persuading the members of the Twelfth to turn out at all, as the majority could not see the benefit to be derived by the command. When the notice of postponement was affixed to the armory doors there had assembled nearly 200 men, and considerable dissatisfaction was expressed by those present at the sudden change in the programme. As the postponement is indefinite, the notice stating that when the command would be required to assemble, the colors would be hoisted over the Armory, we opine that the attendance on that occasion will be both slim and unsatisfactory. Considerable discussion has arisen in National Guard circles regarding the propriety of calling out a militia regiment for exhibition in behalf of an individual, and many leading men are loud in their condemnation of the fact, especially as CASEY'S tactics are the only authorized edition for the use of the National Guard, the State laws requiring that the militia shall observe the same rules and regulations as the regular army.

DEATH FROM SWALLOWING A BEAD.—Coroner NAUMANN held an inquest yesterday, at No. 367 Madison-street, over the body of EMMA S. OTTEN, 5 years of age, whose death was the result of swallowing a glass bead. The mother made the following statement: I reside at No. 367 Madison-street. I am mother of deceased. Yesterday morning, about 10 o'clock, deceased was playing with some imitation pearl beads. She was making a doll's dress, and had the beads in her mouth, and was about to say something when she swallowed one. She exclaimed, "Oh, mother, I've swallowed a bead." I tried to make her throw it up. She coughed a great deal and turned black in the face. We ran down stairs with her, and my husband went for a doctor. She said, "Mother, I bid you good bye; I'm going to die." I gave her a dose of castor oil and it seemed to relieve her. When the Doctor arrived she was easier and breathed naturally, and soon after began playing with the rest of the children. About 2 o'clock P. M. she ran up stairs suddenly and jumped on the bed, and as I followed she fell off again. I picked her up and she lived only five minutes. Deputy Coroner THOS. ROBINSON, M. D., made a *post mortem* examination, and gave it as his opinion that death was the immediate result of congestion of the lungs. The Jury rendered a verdict to that effect.

ARRIVALS IN THE CITY.—O. A. Kellogg, Mobile; J. Christopher, U. S. A.; Hon. T. J. Bartholomew, Washington; O. Perin, Cincinnati; J. H. Rice, Albany; G. M. Chittenden, Michigan; C. F. Woods, Mass.; S. C. Reynolds, Michigan, and Hon. A. B. McCreary, Connecticut, are at the Metropolitan Hotel. Col. Anson Hager, Cleveland, is at the St. Nicholas Hotel. Hon. Mrs. Stevenson, Kentucky, and Gen. Steedman, are at the Southern Hotel. Major-Gen. Barnum is at the St. Louis Hotel. G. W. Flanders, Chicago, and R. C. Schenck, Ohio, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel. Hon. Homer Ramsdell, Newburgh; T. W. Jarvis, Philadelphia, and C. H. Mallory, Connecticut, are at the Astor House.

AN INSANE WOMAN COMMITS SUICIDE.—Last Tuesday morning MARGARET HAGGERTY, an insane woman, committed to the County Jail, at White Plains, Westchester County, for disorderly conduct, committed suicide by jumping from the third tier corridor to the ground floor. She was picked up horribly bruised and physicians immediately summoned, but of no avail, as she soon died. Coroner OLIVER was notified at Morrisania, who held an inquest, and the jury rendered a verdict that she came to her death by jumping from the corridor of the prison to the floor.

THE ELEVATED RAILWAY.—At a meeting yesterday of the parties who proposed to erect the experimental section of elevated railway on Greenwich-street, it was resolved that plans be submitted to the Senate Commission, which is to meet about the 1st of October, and to await its decision before taking any further steps towards its erection.

NARROW ESCAPE.—Yesterday afternoon, about five o'clock, while Sergeant SCHOONMAKER and Officers JEFFREY and THOMPSON, of the Harbor Police, were cruising with one of their small boats in the East River near, the Catharine ferry, they were run down by the steamtug *Joseph Baker*. The officers all escaped without injury, except JEFFREY, who was slightly bruised by the collision.

THE PICKPOCKET RAID.—Yesterday the special detectives arrested THOS. FARLEY, aged 22; DANIEL LYONS, 19; CORNELIUS MANEY, 17; MICHAEL MCCARTHY, 19; DAN HURLEY, 17 years. All of these were recognized as professional thieves, and were required to leave their photograph negatives at Police headquarters and then discharged.

SALES OF COAL.—Upward of 40,000 tons of coal were sold at auction yesterday by the Pennsylvania Coal Company. Below will be found the prices obtained, compared with the sales of the previous week:

Tons.	Aug. 15.	July 18.
3,500 lump coal......	$6 50 @6 62½	$6 50@——
12,000 steamer coal...	6 62½@——	6 25@6 50
9,000 grate coal......	6 37½@6 50	6 75@——
6,000 egg coal........	6 50 @6 87½	6 75@——
8,000 stove coal......	6 50 @6 62½	7 00@——
2,000 chestnut coal..	5 12½@——	5 25@5 50

STREET CLEANING COMMISSION.—There was a meeting of the Street Cleaning Commission yesterday afternoon at the Mayor's office. A small amount of routine business was transacted, but none of public importance. A resolution was adopted authorizing the usual semi-monthly payments to the contractors.

BOY DROWNED.—About 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, JAMES CLARK, 13 years of age, and residing at No. 82 Seventh-street, fell off a raft at foot of Sixth-street, and was drowned in the East River. The body was not recovered.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

CLEARING THE SIDEWALKS—AN ALDERMAN DANGEROUSLY INJURED.—Shortly after 2 o'clock yesterday morning, a party numbering some fifteen or twenty persons congregated on the sidewalk, on the corner of Hudson-avenue and Nassau-street, and most of them being somewhat under the influence of liquor, became noisy, knocking off each others' hats and caps, and behaving themselves in such a turbulent and disorderly manner generally as to attract the attention of the Police. Officer GRANT, of the Forty-first Precinct, failing to disperse the crowd, gave the alarm-rap, and Sergt. CRAFTS, and others, of the same Precinct, soon after arrived, and, together with Officer No. 1,644, of the Forty-fourth Precinct, pushed the crowd back. The Officer of the Forty-fourth Precinct caught Alderman THOMAS ENNIS by the neck, and gave him a violent push. Mr. ENNIS fell upon the cobble-stones, striking his head with great force. On being picked up, it was discovered that he was senseless, and a further examination proved that his skull was fractured. He was conveyed to his residence, No. 77 Nassau-street, where he laid in an unconscious state, with a few lucid intervals, during the remainder of the night and yesterday. During the afternoon he rallied somewhat, and it appeared to those who saw him that he recognized his acquaintances. Alderman ENNIS represents the Fifth Ward, in the Brooklyn Common Council. His physicians are of the opinion that he will eventually recover.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONER'S COURT.—BEFORE COMMISSIONER JONES.—HYRON KALT was brought before the Commissioner yesterday for examination on the charge of being concerned in the smuggling of some liquors. It appears that some days since a vessel came into the port of New-York loaded with liquors from South America. Application was made at the Custom-house, but in consequence of some irregularities, the authorities refused to take the duties, or allow the cargo to land. Those in charge of the vessel immediately went to sea, and as is alleged, put into Flushing Bay, where part of the cargo was landed. The prisoner, in connection with E. D. BEEKMAN, was arrested on Vanderbilt-avenue yesterday morning at 4 A. M., with a wagon containing about 250 gallons of brandy, said to be part of the cargo of the vessel, which he was taking to a stable in Carlton-avenue, where another load had already gone. The prisoner was taken to the Custom House for further inquiry, and the examination was consequently adjourned.

BURGLARY AND ARREST OF THE OPERATORS.—The residence of Mr. C. R. LAIGHT, No. 71 West Warren-street, was feloniously entered, between 3 and 4 o'clock yesterday morning, by two fellows, who helped themselves to clothing, &c., valued at about $100. Becoming alarmed, they escaped into the back yard; but the Police, having been apprised of what was transpiring by the cry of "Watch," came to the scene, and the thieves, seeing no way of escape, secreted themselves behind a small building, where they were found and taken into custody. When brought to the Forty-third Precinct Station-house, they gave their names as AUGUSTUS INGEL and JOHN BROWN, ship-carpenters by occupation. In their possession were found a set of false keys, two pistols, two razors and two bottles of chloroform. The prisoners were taken before Justice WALSH and committed to await the action of the Grand Jury.

THREATENING THE LIFE OF A U. S. DETECTIVE.—ROBERT FLETCHER, of the firm of WILSON & Co., Distillers, in Skillman-street, near Flushing-avenue, was arrested by Officer SMITH, of the Forty-ninth Precinct, on Tuesday, upon the complaint of U. S. Detective E. B. WHITEHEAD, who charges him with attempting to take his life. The distillery having been seized for the illegal distilling of whisky, the detective was on guard at the establishment. He was approached by FLETCHER, who, with a pistol in his hand, as alleged, ordered him off the pramises. Officers SMITH and WOOLSAKE, coming up, arrested FLETCHER, but not before they had knocked him down with their batons, as he had also threatened to shoot them. The accused was held to await examination before Justice CORNWELL.

PIGS.—The Police of the Forty-third Precinct have collected about 200 pigs in the Twelfth Ward, and placed them on a canal-boat at the foot of Hicks-street.

NEW-JERSEY.

THE ALLEGED BRUTAL TREATMENT OF A PRISONER.—Mr. S. D. ELLIS, Deputy City Marshal and City Prison-keeper, yesterday afternoon appeared before Recorder MARTINDALE, of Jersey City, and made affidavit against JOHN B. MILLER, the young man who caused his arrest the day previous on a charge of brutal treatment while confined in one of the cells of the City Prison on the night of the 6th inst. Mr. ELLIS deposed that about 11 o'clock on the night in question MILLER became very noisy and disorderly, kicking against the door of the cell, &c.; that deponent, with an officer, went into the cell and took off his boots to prevent him from kicking against the door, and that in so doing no violence whatever was used, and only such force exercised as was necessary to remove the boots; that no blows were struck and no club used; further, that MILLER had committed willful perjury in the affidavit made before Judge CHAMBERS. NATHANIEL D. ELLIS, Esq., City Marshal, who was also arrested, corroborated the affidavit of his son and made affidavit that he did not enter the cell of the prisoner that night. Upon the above depositions Recorder MARTINDALE issued a warrant for the arrest of MILLER on a charge of perjury.

ARREST OF SUPPOSED RIVER THIEVES.—Two well-known river thieves, named THOS. FORRESTER and SAMUEL THOMPSON, were arrested at the docks in Jersey City on Tuesday night, by Sergeant FITZGERALD and Officers DOYLE and THOMPSON, of the New-York Harbor Police, on suspicion of having stolen about one ton of pig iron which they had in two boats. The prisoners, who belong to a gang in Charlton-street, were yesterday committed by Recorder MARTINDALE, of Jersey City, for examination.

STRIKE OF LABORERS.—About 250 laborers, employed at the freight warehouse of the New-York and Erie Railway, in Jersey City, struck on Tuesday night to retain their pay for standing time. The matter was amicably arranged, and the men returned to their work yesterday morning.

FOUND DROWNED.—The body of an unknown man, dressed in a linen coat and black pantaloons, was found in the water at the Long Dock, Jersey City, yesterday afternoon. Coroner KIRSTEN was notified, and will hold an inquest to-day.

A DISTINGUISHED PASSENGER.—Mrs. JEFFERSON DAVIS, accompanied by a lady friend, arrived in Jersey City on the 5 P. M. train from Washington, and crossed over the river to New-York.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

The Burglar Alarm Telegraph protects invisibly and without damage each window and door. See it in operation at No. 254 Broadway. E. HOLMES.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FROM AMERICA.			
Erin	Aug. 18	New-York	Liverpool.
Etna	Aug. 18	New-York	Liverpool.
New-York	Aug. 18	New-York	Bremen.
Bavaria	Aug. 18	New-York	Hamburg.
FROM EUROPE.			
Arago	Aug. 1	Havre	New-York.
Pennsylvania	Aug. 1	Liverpool	New-York.
Manhattan	Aug. 7	Liverpool	New-York.
City of London	Aug. 8	Liverpool	New-York.
Persia	Aug. 11	Liverpool	New-York.
Aleppo	Aug. 14	Liverpool	New-York.
Asia	Aug. 18	Liverpool	Boston.
FOR SOUTH AMERICA, NEW-ORLEANS, ETC.			
Mississippi	Aug. 18	New-Orleans.	
Geo. Cromwell	Aug. 18	New-Orleans.	
Santiago de Cuba	Aug. 20	Nicaragua.	
Henry Chauncey	Aug. 21	Panama.	
Raleigh	Aug. 22	New-Orleans.	
South America	Aug. 22	St. Thomas and Brazil.	

Departure of Domestic Mails.

East Mails close at	5 A. M., 1:30, 2:20 and 6 P. M.
Western and Southwestern Mails	5 A. M. and 4:15 P. M.
Long Island	5 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.
Newport and Fall River	3 P. M.
New-York Central Railroad	3 P. M.
North Mails	5 A. M. and 3:45 P. M.
North Mail, Way	5 A. M. and 2 P. M.
South Mail at	5 A. M., 4:30, 5:30 and 10:30 P. M.

Passengers Sailed.

In steamship Eagle, for Havana—J. D. Albertine and wife, A. Boissier, J. H. Bagott, Jose Heira, N. J. Suris, C. B. Peres, R. Bachem, S. Lima, J. de la Puenta, Mrs. Patterson and child, Mrs. J. Fanco and servant, J. S. Ynaga, S. S. Ynaga, F. Revilhe, A. Hernandez, A. Calverell, M. Sanheran, Mrs. Yraddy and child, Mrs. Sawers and children, A. Y. La Costa, J. de la Ryes, S. Kearney, M. Boggins, F. Barreto, R. Perez, Jno. Essex, M. D. Ford, L. Amarez, F. Valdez and family, Misses C. and J. Molina, F. Monkas, J. Alfonzo, Wm. Rew, Chas. Dix, J. N. Gasnoba, S. Stanley, Joseph Milliken, R. Sullivan, G. Antonetti, R. Slosera.

Passengers Arrived.

AUG. 15.—*In steamship Bavaria, from Hamburg*—D. Blumenthal, Job Reichman, L. Lobensohn, wife and 2 children, R. Leeman, H. Stein, T. Jensen and wife, Mathilde Ehrlich, A. C. Stem, Babbette Strauss, Babbette Schloss, Geo. Detloff, wife and 2 children, L. W. Errant, wife and 3 children, E. Weissenmuller, W. Ehrhart, B. Horwitz and wife, G. Neustadt, J. Geiser, wife and 2 children, W. Lauffer, W. Heggum, J. Ruff, Johann Guntz and son, Gustav Felix, W. Marks, J. Andersen, Peter Wolf, Daniel Eutsch, W. Schwertfeger, J. Tanner and daughter.

In brig T. H. A. Pitt, from Bermuda—Mrs. and Miss Higgs, Mrs. White, Mrs. Allen and 2 children, A. Silvia and wife, Mr. Silvia, wife and 6 children, John Young, Mrs. Covell and child.

AUG. 15.—*In steamship Etna from Liverpool*—Miss Ellen Clark, Mr. Wallace and lady, Miss Fauell, Mr. Ireland, wife and three children and nurse; Miss Burker, Mr. Little, wife and three children; Mr. Barborn, Mr. Reed, Mr. Boehm, Mr. Stevenson, Mr. Barlow, Mr. Brown, Mr. McDonald; Mr. Clark, Mr. Cochran, Mr. Keegan, Mr. Shepherd, Mr. Davis, Mr. Marsden, Mr. Esprie, Fernanda Esprie, G. W. Nicholson, Mr. Lansing and wife; Mr. Courtney and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Bambridge, Mr. Scott, Mr. Lawson, Mr. Livingston, Mr. Senussel, Mr. Wheatley, Mr. Jackson, Charles Jackson, D. Whitehouse, Mr. Corr, Miss Murphy and 479 in the steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 5 11 | Sun sets..... 6 57 | Moon sets.... 10 16

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..11 11 | Gov. Island.12 00 | Hell Gate.... 1 22

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....WEDNESDAY, Aug. 15.

Cleared.

Steamships Albemarle, Bourne, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, Livingston, Fox & Co.; Tarifa, (Br.,) Langlands, Liverpool, E. Cunard; Fairbanks, Powell, Boston, W. P. Clyde; Virginia, Spencer, Galveston, Williams & Guion; Eagle, Green, Havana, Garrison & Allen; Saratoga, King, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, Heinecken & Palmore.

Steamers W. Woodward, Cundiff, Baltimore; Falcon, Johnson, Baltimore.

Ship D. Astajin, (Brem.,) Julicker, Genoa, Charles Luling.

Bark Adelaide Norris, Reed, New-Orleans, N. H. Brigham.

Brigs Belle, (Br.,) Scibuser, Havana, Trujillo & Vining; Kodiak, Yates, Boston, F. Talbot & Co.; Star of the Sea, (Br.,) Burke, Dorchester, P. I. Nevius & Son; Tubal Cain, Loring, Cow Bay, Brett, Son & Co.; Dolphin, (Br.,) Davis, Harbor Grace, M. E. Greene & Currie; Franziska, (Pruss.,) Wecker, Cork for orders, Funch, Meincke & Wendt.

Schooners Uriah & Tabitha, Abrams, Baltimore, M. Bedell; Southern Cross, George, Pernambuco, D. R. De Wolf & Co.; Paragon, Gaskill, Washington, N. C., Thomas & Holmes; Nellie Bloomfield, Hobbel, Stamford.

Arrived.

Steamship Bavaria, (Hamb.,) Taube, Hamburg July 28, via Southampton Aug. 2, with mdse. and 278 passengers to Kunhardt & Co. Aug. 3, lat. 49 41, lon. 11, saw Am. ship Nereus, bound E. 7th, lat. 48 40, lon. 30 10, Br. bark H. Palmer, bound W. 12th, lat. 44, lon. 58, Br. ship John De Wolf, bound W. Same day, lat. 42 30, lon. 62, steamship Ville de Paris. 10th, lat. 42 15, lon. 63 12, Ham. steamship Germania, Br. steamship City of Boston, Brem. steamship Hansa, and Br. steamship Caledonia. 14th, passed pilot-boat David Mitchell, with a dismasted brig in tow, making for Newport. The B. has had 5 deaths from cholera on the passage, and there are at present 4 cases of the same disease on board. The vessel has been sent to the Lower Quarantine.

Steamship Tripoli, Harrison, Liverpool July 31, via Queenstown 1st inst., with mdse. and 481 passengers to E. Cunard. Aug. 1, 5 P. M., passed steamship City of Cork, bound up channel. 4th, lat. 50 48, lon. 21 11, steamship City of Limerick, bound E. 5th, lat. 50 38, lon. 27 19, an Inman steamer, bound E.

Steamship Etna, (Br.,) Tibbitts, Liverpool Aug. 1, via Queenstown 2d, with mdse. and passengers to John G. Dale.

Steamer W. P. Clyde, Powell, Boston, with mdse. to Metropolitan Steamship Co.

Ship Columbia, Robinson, Liverpool July 5, with mdse. and 53 passengers to Chas. H. Marshall. Aug. 12, lat. 39 32, lon. 69, fell in with brig Nebraska, of and from Boston for Galveston, with both masts gone below the tops. Sent the mate and a boat's on board; she needed no assistance, but wished to be reported as making for Newport. (The above disaster has been previously reported.)

Ship Energy, Caulkins, Liverpool 38 ds., with mdse. to Spofford, Tileston & Co. Has had light winds most of the passage, and been 8 ds. W. of Nantucket.

Ship Jacob A. Stamler, Samson, Havre 50 ds., with mdse. and 130 passengers to Boyd & Hincken.

Bark Netherton, (of Liverpool,) Morrish, Pernambuco 35 ds., with sugar to master.

Bark Ebena, (Span.,) Siedus, Havana 21 ds., in ballast to Rivera & Cardoza.

Brig Victoria, (Br.,) Anderson, Dorchester, N. B., via Tarpaulin Cove, with stone to P. I. Nevius & Son.

Brig Irene, Wass, Calais 6 ds., with lumber to Holyoke & Murray.

Brig 3d of September, Henryson, Taragona 60 ds., with wine, &c., to Holmboe & Co.

Brig Margaret & Mary, (of Sunderland,) Sinclair, Bordeaux 50 ds., with mdse. to Caylus de Ruyter & Co.

Brig John G., (Br.,) Johnson, Nassau, N. P., 11 ds., with mdse. to Jos. Eneas.

Schr. Oliver Cromwell, ——, Virginia, for New-Bedford, with melons.

Schr. Nevada, ——, Bangor.

Schr. Caroline Knight, Gardiner, Eastport.

Schr. Rising Sun, ——, Bangor.

Schr. Julia, Dobbin, Calais 6 ds., with lumber.

Schr. Canova, Patten, Ellsworth 5 ds., with lumber.

BELOW—Bark Wm. Rathbone, Liverpool July 5.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Aug. 15—Arr. ship Borneo, Padang; brigs Marine, Cienfuegos; John Hastings, New-Orleans.

Also arr. steamer Glaucus, from New-York.

WILMINGTON, Aug. 15—Arr. steamer Ellie Knight, from Baltimore.

Miscellaneous.

The Italian bark Tancredi, which arrived on the 14th inst., was consigned to J. Manara & Co.

HALIFAX, N. S., Aug. 15—The brig London, from Boston for Newfoundland, is stranded off Canso. Saving cargo.

Spoken, &c.

Alfred—brig, Hufnagel, from Montevideo for New-York, July 28, lat. 12 N., lon. 49.

Laura—brig, hence for London, Aug. 12, lat. 41 30, lon. 66.

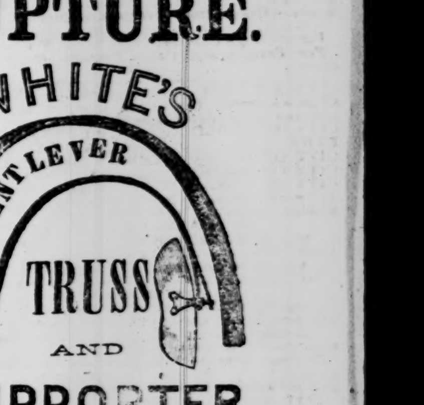
R. B. Forbes—ship, from Macao, with Coolies for Havana, June 11, off Cape of Good Hope, and was seen, no date, in lat. 10 N.

Stephen Duncan—brig, Tyler, Baltimore, for Galveston, Aug. 11, lat. 34 32, lon. 73 52.

Foreign Ports.

Matanzas—Arr. Aug. 4, brig Queen of the Usk, (Br.,) Scantevuny, Pensacola; 5th, barks Scotland, Smalley, Cienfuegos, (and sld. 7th for Cardenas;) 6th, Merrimack, Davis, Portland. Sld. 4th, bark Desiah, Gilkey, Philadelphia; 7th, brig C. C. Colson, Ames, Cardenas. In port 8th, brig Daphne, Young, for New-York, ldg.; schr. Flying Scud, Bryan, New-Orleans, do.

RUPTURE.



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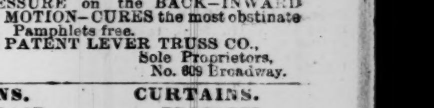

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OFFICIAL DRAWINGS.

KENTUCKY—EXTRA CLASS NO. 385 Aug. 15, 1866.
12, 28, 22, 70, 24, 43, 62, 3, 31, 34, 48, 54, 74.
KENTUCKY—CLASS No. 386, Aug. 15, 1866.
59, 14, 9, 40, 45, 36, 43, 56, 32, 27, 28, 64, 7, 57.
SHELBY—EXTRA CLASS No. 485, Aug. 15, 1866.
44, 23, 32, 62, 54, 4, 50, 57, 9, 25, 18, 72, 71.
SHELBY—CLASS No. 486, Aug. 15, 1866.
65, 42, 67, 54, 40, 21, 68, 32, 60, 20, 4, 58, 37, 34.

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LOST—A BLACK LACE CAPE IN GOING FROM No. 120 Charles-st. to Bleecker-st., in a Bleecker-st. car; the finder will be well rewarded by leaving or sending it to No. 120 Charles-st.